



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th December 1877	1339	ABSTRACT of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of Sept. 1877	1354
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th November 1877	1344	Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and Cloud Observations	1355
WHOLESALE prices-current in the undermentioned Markets for the fortnight ending 30th November 1877	1348	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th December 1877	1356
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1350	Abstract of the Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1877	1357
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 2nd to 8th December 1877	1353	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1358

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th December 1877.

No.	District. and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Amun crop is being reaped. Rubbee crops are doing well. Fever is prevalent. Cases of cholera are reported in the Culna sub-division.
2	Bankoora, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. Slight rain on the 8th. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. All the crops look extremely well.
3	Beerbhoom, " 7 "	0.09	Weather—cool and cloudy during the latter part of the week, followed by drizzling rain on the morning of the 8th instant. The cold-weather crops are doing well. Late rice is being reaped.
4	Midnapore, " 8 "	Nil	A little rain has fallen along the coast. State and prospects of the crops are fair as before reported.
5	Hooghly, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Cloudy during the last two days of the week. Late rice is being reaped. Rubbee crops are doing well. No change for the better in the state of public health.
	Howrah, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Much colder and cloudy for two days. Harvest is progressing. Amun is good in low lands. It is short on high lands in the north.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable for the last few days; warm before. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Cholera and fever are prevalent in many parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—warm till last two or three days, when it has become quite chilly even at midday, and very cloudy. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are very fair. Fever and cholera are giving much trouble in parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather has become cooler. <i>Amun</i> rice is being harvested. Winter crops are doing fairly well, except in the north of the district. They would, however, receive much benefit from some showers.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cloudy since 7th instant. Harvest is still going on with the prospect of an outturn somewhat above the average. The <i>rubbee</i> crops promise well, but would be improved by rain. Cholera still prevails in several localities, but is not increasing.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool, dry, and seasonable. Harvest has commenced in all directions. Rice is still selling at 16 seers per rupee in the northern thanas. Eleven deaths from cholera have been reported during the week.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 8 „	0.12	Weather—cool, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds. Slight rain at the Sudder station on the morning of the 8th. The cutting of <i>amun</i> rice is progressing. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue good. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in many parts of the district.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	12 Rungpore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather has become cold and is slightly cloudy since 7th instant. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be good and satisfactory. The outturn from the <i>amun</i> rice crop will be above the average. Cholera is still prevalent in the Gaibanda sub-division. An unusual mortality from fever is reported from Durwani.
	13 Bogra, „ 8 „	0.02	Weather—dry and rather warm during the early part of the week, but for the last two days cloudy and threatening rain. The reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is still going on, and there is a very good outturn. New rice in small quantities is coming to market, and is selling at 32 seers for the rupee. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are getting on well, and the yield will probably be good. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in the district, though the latter is on the decrease.
	14 Pubna, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy in the morning. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is going on, but the outturn will not be satisfactory. State and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are favorable. Public health is bad. Fever is still prevalent in the Sudder station and cholera in the mofussil.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	Nil	Chilly, misty weather. The <i>haimunti</i> rice is being reaped; a very fair outturn is expected. The young crops of wheat and barley are progressing favourably. The crop of buckwheat has just been gathered in.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice is being harvested. *Mustard, wheat, and tobacco look promising. Sugarcane is also flourishing. Health of the town of Julpigoree has not yet improved. Fever is prevalent in some portions of the Buxa sub-division.
	Cooch Behar, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cooler than during the previous week. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week. Reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is going on, and the winter crops promise well. Transplantation of tobacco in some places is nearly complete, and mustard and potato-sowings are over. Fever is still very prevalent in the Meckligunge sub-division. Public health, however, is in general good.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. It has been cooler during the week, but for two days clouds have been collecting and it looks like rain. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. There is much fever in Manickgunge sub-division, but cholera has abated.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair. <i>Amun</i> is being cut.
	19 Backergunge, „ 6 „	Nil	A 13 or 14-anna crop will be saved all over the district. In other respects the position of the district is fair.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	21 Tipperah, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm till the 1st December when it became cool. A very little rain (0.08) in Brahmunbariah; elsewhere no rain. About 4 annas of <i>amun dhan</i> and most of the sugarcane have been reaped. Export of <i>dhan</i> is beginning to Noakholly and Naraingunge. The outturn of all the crops is fair.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Dec. 6 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of <i>amun</i> crop continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing favourably.
	23 Noakholly, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is being reaped. Prospects are fair. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 4 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Very cold from the 2nd instant. The gathering of paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues. Mustard is growing well. Cotton is sold in small quantities in the local markets. Tobacco plants are being transplanted.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the late rice crop continues. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—cool and clear during the early part of the week; cool and cloudy during the latter part. State and prospects of the crops are good. Rain is necessary for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Health is good.
	26 Gya „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	27 Shahabad, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and threatening, and there was a slight sprinkle on the morning of the 8th. Rain is urgently needed wherever canal or well irrigation is not available. The <i>khurreef</i> is being harvested. Where canal water was taken in time the crops are magnificent, and in proportion as water was taken late crops are poor. Beyond the irrigable area, and where water was not taken, the field has been given for pasture.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. The <i>dhan</i> harvest is progressing. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are suffering from want of sufficient moisture in the Tajpore sub-division. There is every appearance of an early rain.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear in the early part of the week; cloudy towards the close. The reaping of the rice crop has commenced, and the outturn promises to be fair in Mozufferpore and Hajepore sub-divisions, but is likely to be very short in Seetamurhee sub-division. The <i>rubbee</i> crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain. The poppy crop is backward. Tobacco is coming on well. Large importations of grain are being made into Seetamurhee and Mozufferpore sub-divisions for Nepal and Durbhunga.
	30 Saran, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—chilly rather than cold, with overcast sky. Rain seems to be impending and will be most welcome. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue fair. Rain is, however, required to carry the crops through. <i>Aughani dhan</i> that has been saved is being reaped. It is believed that the average outturn throughout the district will not exceed two annas. Owing to the want of rain the opium fields are being re-sown, and the Opium Agent has ordered the advance of money for <i>kutcha</i> wells for irrigation. Prices have slightly fallen. Public health is good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Chumparan, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Indications of rain. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> depend now upon the rainfall during the next 10 or 15 days. The harvesting of the <i>aughani</i> is proceeding. No estimate can yet be given of the probable outturn. Indigo prospects are so far gloomy.
	32 Monghyr, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—colder than before and threatening to rain. Prospects are the same as before. If rain does fall, the <i>rubbee</i> will get a fresh start.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with westerly wind. The <i>aughani</i> harvest is progressing favorably; estimated outturn is above the average, but prices are still higher than usual, owing to the large purchases made by up-country dealers. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> continues favorable, but this crop will be improved by rain. Public health is good.
	34 Purneah, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Fever is very prevalent, and cholera has appeared in the eastern villages of the district and in the south.
	35 Maldah, „ 8 „	0.03	Weather—fair and cold till 7th instant; then cloudy. The <i>dhan</i> harvest is going on everywhere; the outturn varies from 12 annas to a full crop. <i>Kalai</i> and other cold-weather crops are thriving. Health of the district is very bad. Cholera is coming to a focus at Gomastarpore and Shibgunge, where medical aid is being sent.
	36 Sonthal Pergha, „ 9 „	0.11	The latter part of the week was cloudy. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—fine and warm; somewhat colder and cloudy at the close of the week. There was very slight rain in some parts of the district on the 3rd and 4th instant. The cutting of late <i>sarad</i> has commenced in some places. The <i>rubbee</i> is in pod, and promises well. Cholera is still about; otherwise the public health is good.
	38 Pooree, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—fair; warm for the season. <i>Laghoo</i> crop is being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> crop is ripening in some places, and in others is in ear. Both these crops suffered much for want of rain. Miscellaneous crops, such as <i>moong</i> , <i>urhur</i> , mustard, <i>kulthi</i> , sugarcane, &c., are doing well. Prices are stationary. <i>Dalua</i> rice plants are shooting forth in some places, and in others are being transplanted. The state of crops in the tracts between the sea and the Chilka Lake is worse than before. Charitable relief is being given to those people who are unfit for work, while the rest have been employed in relief works in connection with the District Road Fund. Cholera is reported from the interior, as well as from the sub-division of Khoordah.
	39 Balasore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—fair. The harvest is progressing satisfactorily. The outturn will be nearly an average one on the whole. A severe outbreak of apparently epidemic fever, which seems to resemble the well-known Burdwan fever, has broken out along the banks of the Subanrekha. There is also a little sporadic cholera and cattle disease.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 7 '77	Nil	Weather—colder than last week; every appearance of rain. State and prospects of the crops are fair; but rain is wanted.
41	Lohardugga, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. A little rain fell at Ranchi on the night of the 7th instant, and there is a prospect of more. Light rain fell on the 3rd in the south-east part of the district. In the Palamow sub-division rain was expected and wished for on the fourth. The main rice harvest is nearly over; the crop is not much below the average in head-quarters division. In Palamow it is an 8-anna one. <i>Sargooja</i> , <i>rahur</i> , and other minor crops now in the ground are average crops.
42	Singbhoom, " 7 "	0.05	Weather—seasonable. There has been slight rain in some parts of the district benefitting the cold-weather crops, which are doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, " 8 "	about 0.50	Weather—very much colder than it has been this year, the thermometer falling to 52° at night. No rain up to the night of the 7th, but about half an inch fell at and round about the Sudder station on the morning of the 8th. It was raining on the 8th at the time of report. No change to report in the prospects of the crops, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the rain of the 8th will do a great deal of good to the <i>rubbee</i> , as it was being wanted throughout the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th December 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF
BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1877.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BILRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																	
Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	A 15 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	30 0	19 8	15 4	15 0	19 0	15 12	15 8	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 4	17 8	25 0	18 12	20 0	26 12	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	11 4	12 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	22 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	E 13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	8 0	8 6	9 0	13 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	17 4	30 8	29 11	35 8	12 5	13 5	16 0	12 13	15 4	17 4	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 11 0	11 0	21 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 15 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	33 0 to 40 0	32 0	35 0	10 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 13 4	16 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 19 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	H 12 0	11 4	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	19 3	18 4	21 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	I 12 0 to 15 12	15 0 to 15 12	16 8	45 0	24 0	37 8	10 8	9 12 to 15 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 21 0	24 0 to 26 4	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	J 15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 11	12 12	21 8	18 0 to 22 8	23 6	...	...	...
13	Bogra	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	25 8	21 0	26 8	...	...	...
14	Pubna	K 15 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	M 11 0	8 8	13 3	...	...	...	11 0	12 2	14 0	13 5	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																	
17	Dacca	N 11 7	10 8	17 0	26 14	26 14	30 0	11 7	11 7	17 0 to 19 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore	O 15 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	8 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	Q 10 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...

- A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, best rice 12½ to 18½ seers, common rice 14½ to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 22 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 39 seers, and gram 12 to 16½ seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 22 to 29 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 18½ seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13½ seers, barley 20 to 24½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7½ seers, common rice 9½ to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 16½ seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 22 seers, and gram (at Jhingar Gatcha) 16 seers.
- G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 29 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers and gram 18 to 25 seers.
- H At Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 23 seers, and gram 12 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	17 12	15 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	32 0	32 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	30 0	30 0	...	17 0	19 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	16 0	14 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	10 0	16 0	19 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah.
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	27 0	17 8	20 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	18 12	13 4	20 0	100 0	120 0	90 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	17 4	16 13	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea.
...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	14 6	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagere.
...	18 0	18 0	25 5 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	15 0	15 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore.
...	13 8	12 0	22 0	67 8	90 0	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bogra.
...	12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	12 2	8 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 3	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	13 5	13 5	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca.
...	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh.

I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 22½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 15½ seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

K In Serajunge the prices are—Wheat 9 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 4½ to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 12½ to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, and gram 12½ to 18 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 40 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16½ seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 16½ seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 16½ seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
21	Chittagong	R 8 0	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	17 0	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	8 0	10 0	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	19 0	17 8	23 0	26 0	25 0	33 0	11 8	10 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	T 18 8	18 8	22 0	27 0	27 8	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	16 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	U { 15 0 to 16 0 }	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	22 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	{ 11 0 to 11 8 }	11 0	19 0	{ 12 4 to 13 0 }	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	21 8	25 4	22 0	38 8	11 0	11 0	15 4	14 4	13 8	24 4	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore	V 15 0	15 0	20 0	...	22 8	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sarun	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumparun	W 14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	X 13 14	15 2	17 11	21 7	24 0	22 11	10 11	11 5	15 2	13 14	13 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	Y { 16 0 to 22 0 }	14 0	{ 19 0 to 23 0 }	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	{ 28 0 to 30 0 }	20 0	{ 20 0 to 25 0 }	33 0	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	Z 16 0	15 0	20 0	32 0	32 8	45 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	21 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	17 1	15 0†	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	Z1 14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 13	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	Z2 17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z3 14 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	19 0	20 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	Z4 14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15½ to 19 seers, barley 25 to 29 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 13½ to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 24½ seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 19½ seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 23 seers, and gram 17½ to 22 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, barley 22½ to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 11 to 22½ seers, lesser millets 21 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 34 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 17 to 22 seers, best rice 7½ to 16 seers, common rice 10½ to 24 seers, lesser millets 24 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 23½ seers, and gram 13 to 36 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 11th December 1877.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	9 0	6 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.
...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	3 0	5 8	Noakholly.
...	11 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	7 8	5 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	9 5	9 5	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	22 0	25 0	40 0	22 0	21 0	33 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	24 0	29 0	33 8	24 0	25 0	32 0	24 8	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
19 0	20 0	33 0	19 8	20 0	35 0	...	...	30 0	19 8	19 8	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	24 0	25 4	41 0	24 0	25 4	44 0	19 8	19 8	33 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Durbhunga.
...	21 4	21 0	45 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
20 0	20 0	2 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	36 8	18 4	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	38 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparan.
...	Monghyr.*
...	23 0	23 0	37 14	21 7	21 7	29 0	151 9	151 9	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 13	Bhagulpora.
...	14 0 18 0 18 0	14 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	32 0	45 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	35 0	30 0	19 0	18 0	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
ORISSA.																		
...	17 0	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack.
...	17 1	18 12	21 0	165 0	65 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree.
...	10 8	10 8	14 8	100 0	140 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	27 0	30 0	42 0	24 0	29 0	40 0	24 0	27 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	36 0	36 0	55 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, barley (at Banka) 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 26 seers, murwa 33 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 22 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 22½ seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 22½ seers.

Z1 At Khoordah the prices are—Best rice 11½ seers, common rice 15½ seers, and gram 17½ seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 17½ to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25½ to 22 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers.

Z3 At Daltongunge, the head-quarters of the Palamow Sub-division, the prices on the 27th were—Wheat 23½ seers, best rice 15½ seers, common rice 18 seers, and makai 40 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	1 12 0	1 12 6	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Serajunge ...	4 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 14 0	...	2 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 1 0	2 5 0	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 2	2 8 0	...	2 6 7	1 14 4	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	3 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 11th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	2 0 0	...	2 7 0	2 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 8 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	2 15 0	3 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	2 14 0	3 3 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	4 4 3	4 2 3	...	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 13 0	1 10 0	...	1 13 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	Balasore.
...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	Poorce.
...	2 2 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	50.32	1st Dec.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	62.69	ditto	
		Culina	ditto	ditto	53.12	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	47.21	ditto	
		Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	58.00	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	79.34	ditto	
		Bankoora	ditto	ditto	54.51	ditto	
		Sooree	ditto	ditto	56.85	ditto	
		Hetampore	ditto	ditto	57.48	ditto	
		Roypore	ditto	ditto	53.42	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	45.95	ditto	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	43.90	ditto	
		Ghattal	ditto	ditto	63.61	ditto	
		Contai...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	75.44	ditto
Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	64.99	ditto		
	Serampore	ditto	ditto	54.97	ditto		
Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	55.84	ditto		
	Maheshwreka	ditto	ditto	61.78	ditto		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	61.65	ditto		
	Calcutta	Not recd.	Not r-ed.	74.54	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Alipore	Nil	Nil	61.22	10th Nov.	
		{ Dispensary	ditto	Not recd.	64.75	1st Dec.	
		{ Jail	ditto	Not recd.	63.53	24th Nov.	
		Busseerhat	ditto	Nil	60.19	1st Dec.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	56.23	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto	
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	72.67	ditto	
		Satkhira	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	57.43	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	54.94	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	69.69	ditto	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	75.77	ditto	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	73.67	ditto	
		Choondanga	ditto	ditto	74.15	ditto	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	96.57	ditto	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	61.24	ditto	
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	68.14	ditto	
		Narail	ditto	ditto	71.83	ditto	
		Khoolna	ditto	ditto	73.62	ditto	
		Jhenida	ditto	ditto	74.25	ditto	
Jessore	Bagirhat	ditto	ditto	77.44	ditto		
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	81.21	ditto		
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	62.95	ditto		
	Rampore Haut	ditto	ditto	60.44	ditto		
	Lalibagh	ditto	ditto	64.88	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	52.04	ditto		
	Jungypore	ditto	ditto	63.41	ditto		
	Azimungunge	ditto	ditto	54.46	ditto		
	Lalgolla	ditto	ditto	62.27	ditto		
	Kandee	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto		
Dinagopore	Dinagopore	ditto	ditto	58.61	ditto		
	Raigunge	ditto	ditto	73.40	ditto		
	Maldah	ditto	ditto	54.11	ditto		
	Chanchal	ditto	ditto	77.58	ditto		
Rajshahye	Bauleah	ditto	ditto	80.50	ditto		
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	90.94	ditto		
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	64.86	ditto		
	Bhabanigunge	ditto	ditto	80.28	ditto		
Rungpore	Kurigram	ditto	ditto	24.08	ditto	Not recorded 3rd June to 3rd November.	
	Bagdogra	ditto	ditto	75.04	ditto		
	Bogra	ditto	ditto	78.05	ditto		
	Sherpore	ditto	ditto	75.43	ditto		
Bogra	Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	54.88	ditto		
	Panchabibi	ditto	ditto	64.61	ditto	Not recorded 9th to 15th September.	
	Halulya	ditto	ditto	98.30	ditto		
	Pubna	ditto	ditto	78.34	ditto		
Darjeeling	Serajungunge	ditto	ditto	95.99	ditto		
	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	ditto	ditto	105.04	ditto	
	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	94.20	ditto		
	Bodah	ditto	ditto	96.96	ditto		
Cooch Behar.	Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	155.38	ditto		
	Titailya	ditto	ditto	86.08	ditto		
	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	107.38	ditto		
	Tribu- tary States.	ditto	ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—continued.							
Dacca.	EASTERN DIS- TRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
		Dacca... { Telegraph-Office... Hospital ...	Nil ditto	0'00 Nil	85'22 87'96	1st Dec. ditto	
	Moonsheegunge ... Manickgunge ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	125'78 80'16	ditto ditto		
		Furreedpore ... { Goalundo ... Madaripore ...	ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	96'36 88'36 90'11	ditto ditto ditto	
	Backergunge ... { Burrisal ... Perozepore ... Patookhally ... Bhoia ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto ditto ditto	88'01 94'38 104'31 95'82	24th Nov. ditto ditto ditto ...	From 4th February.	
		Mymensingh ... { Jamalpur ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Nil ditto ditto ditto	114'58 88'84 88'65 95'08	1st Dec. ditto ditto ditto	
	Chittagong ... { Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail ... Cox's Bazar ...		ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	111'90 124'98 148'52	ditto ditto ditto	
		Noakholly ... { Noakholly ... Fenny ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	122'47 128'67	ditto ditto	
	Tipperah ... { Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...		ditto ditto	ditto ditto	103'70 91'29	ditto ditto	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill...	ditto	ditto	133'06	ditto
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	ditto	0'22	83'87	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ... { Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore ... { Jail Cantonment...	ditto ditto ditto ditto Not recd. Nil	Nil ditto ditto ditto Not recd. Nil	31'12 43'24 40'19 21'42 23'18	ditto ditto ditto 3rd Nov. 1st Dec.		
		Gya ... { Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehanabad ...	ditto ditto Not recd. Nil	ditto ditto ditto ditto	43'61 45'71 27'95 26'73	ditto ditto 24th Nov.	Not recorded 18th to 24th Septem- ber. Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February and not recd. 18th to 24th Nov.
	Shahabad ... { Arrah ... Sasseram ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...		ditto ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto ditto	28'37 26'09 22'20 26'69	1st Dec. ditto ditto ditto	Not received 19th to 25th August.
		Mozufferpore ... { Mozufferpore ... Hajepore ... Seetamurhee ...	Not recd. ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto ditto	27'38 40'35 34'37	27th Oct. ditto ditto	
	Durbhunga ... { Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...		Nil ditto ditto	Nil ditto ditto	53'34 48'49 32'14	1st Dec. ditto ditto	
		Sarnam ... { Chupra ... Sewan ...	ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto	26'69 31'38	24th Nov. ditto	
	Chumpanam ... { Motiharee ... Bettiah ... Segowlie ...		ditto ditto ditto	Nil ditto ditto	27'31 35'41 37'28	1st Dec. ditto ditto	
		Monghyr ... { Monghyr ... Hegoeserai ... Jamoece ...	ditto ditto ditto	Not recd. ditto ditto	39'45 33'05 33'77	24th Nov. ditto ditto	
	Bhagulpore ... { Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpoura ... Banka ... Sonbursa ...		ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	Nil ditto ditto ditto ditto	51'05 44'31 50'59 45'10 49'40	1st Dec. ditto ditto ditto ditto	
		Purneah ... { Purneah ... Kissengunge ... Arrareah ... Nya Doonska ... Rajmehal ... Deoghur ... Godda ...	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	55'33 65'84 60'95 63'13 55'30 55'24 43'77	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th t. 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	38.40	1st Dec.		
		{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	41.13	ditto		
		Jajpore	ditto	ditto	53.55	ditto		
		Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	50.23	ditto		
		Jagatsingapore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto		
	Pooree	False Point	1.00	ditto	80.20	ditto		
		Pooree	Nil	ditto	35.15	ditto		
	Balasore	Khurdah	ditto	ditto	42.67.	ditto		
		Balasore—Collector's Office	ditto	ditto	66.72	ditto		
		Bhadrack	ditto	ditto	55.1	ditto		
		Jellasore	ditto	ditto	65.91	ditto		
		Sorah	ditto	ditto	54.83	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Chandbally	ditto	ditto.	54.34	ditto		
		Sumbalpoore	ditto	Not recd.	66.74	24th Nov.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh...	{ Jail	ditto	Nil	44.45	1st Dec.	
			{ Dispensary	ditto	ditto	46.13	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	ditto	ditto	45.07	ditto		
		Ranchee	ditto	ditto	58.31	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	ditto	ditto	49.13	ditto		
		Chyebassa	ditto	0.04	67.51	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purnia	ditto	Nil	61.37	ditto		
Govindpore		ditto	ditto	47.12	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	Not recd.	ditto	456.55	ditto ...	Not recd. 18th to 24th Nov.		
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Nil	Not recd.	88.58	24th Nov.			
	Golaghat	ditto	ditto	71.77	ditto			
	Jorhat	ditto	ditto	71.69	ditto			
	Deopanie	ditto	ditto	81.35	ditto			
	Hattie Pootie	ditto	ditto	76.74	ditto			
	Mazengah	ditto	ditto	61.51	ditto			
	Nazira	ditto	ditto	65.10	ditto			
	Suntook	ditto	ditto	82.25	ditto			
	Cherideo	ditto	ditto	76.03	ditto			
Rajpootana	Akyab	ditto	Nil	141.41	1st Dec.			
	Alwar	0.10	ditto	3.15	ditto			
	Jaipur	0.14	0.01	9.65	ditto			
	Sambhar	0.35	Nil	9.20	ditto			

CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.121	30.143	74.3	62.0	45	E by N	8.3			b
		16	30.002	30.124	79.7	67.8	51	E by N	5.3			c
	3rd	10	30.103	30.125	74.8	62.7	48	E N E	4.8		C	b
		16	29.987	30.009	80.2	67.3	48	W by N	4.3		C	c
	4th	10	30.093	30.115	74.3	62.0	46	E by N	7.5			b
		16	29.941	29.963	79.2	65.7	46	N W by N	4.7			c
	5th	10	30.091	30.113	73.0	61.7	51	N E by N	4.5		C	c
		16	29.963	29.985	78.0	62.5	38	N W by N	5.7		C	h
	6th	10	30.124	30.146	72.6	63.2	66	N N W	3.3		C	c
		16	29.998	30.020	77.8	62.5	38	N by W	7.3		C, CS	c
	7th	10	30.054	30.080	70.9	60.5	52	N N E	6.0		C, CK	c
		16	29.958	29.980	77.0	61.7	37	N W by W	7.3		C, CK	c
	8th	10	30.091	30.113	71.1	61.5	55	N	3.8		PC	c
		16	30.010	30.032	67.1	61.2	63	N by W	7.8		P	o, g, d
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.093	30.099	80	72	66	E N E	6.9		C	b, m
		16	30.001	30.007	82	72	60	S E	8.1		KS	b, m
SAGOR ISLAND.	3rd	10	30.094	30.100	78	68	58	E N E	4.7		K	b
		16	29.992	29.998	82	73	63	S S W	6.2		PK	b
	4th	10	30.079	30.085	77	72	77	N E	2.9	0.10	C	b
		16	29.942	29.948	80	74	74	S E	3.9		PK	b, m
	5th	10	30.074	30.080	77	71	73	N N E	4.6		KS	b, m
		16	29.959	29.965	79	66	47	N N E	9.4		C	b, m
	6th	10	30.116	30.122	75	66	60	N N W	4.8		C	b, m
		16	29.994	30.000	78	65	46	N	10.2		C	b, m
	7th	10	30.050	30.056	75	64	52	N E	7.4		CK, S	b, c, m
		16	29.955	29.961	78	65	46	N N W	6.2			b, c, m
	8th	10	30.085	30.101	73	64	58	N	4.7		P	o, m, d
		16	30.012	30.018	74	63	51	N N E	10.1		P	m, o, d
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.036	30.130	76	65	53	N	2.5			b, m
	3rd	10	30.024	30.118	74	61	43	CALM	2.3			b, m
	4th	10	30.012	30.107	69	63	70	N N E	3.2			b, m
	5th	10	30.002	30.097	71	66	76	N E	3.2			b, m
	6th	10	30.002	30.097	69	64	75	N	3.6			b, m
	7th	10	29.954	30.049	69	65	80	N	2.5			b, c, m
	8th	10	29.975	30.070	73	67	72	N E	3.5		P	b, m
ARAB.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.102	30.124	79	69	58	N N E	2.3		C	
	3rd	10	30.102	30.124	77	69	65	N	1.7		C	
	4th	10	30.086	30.088	75	68	68	N	2.2		C	
	5th	10	30.056	30.078	75	68	68	N	1.7		CK	
	6th	10	30.060	30.082	77	70	69	N E	1.5		CK	
	7th	10	30.036	30.058	73	68	76	N	1.2		CK	
	8th	10	30.047	30.089	76	69	69	E N E	1.1		C	
CUTTACK.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.021	30.104	80	72	66	N N E	1.0		C, CK	c
	3rd	10	30.013	30.096	81	72	62	E	1.1		C, CK	
	4th	10	29.983	30.066	80	73	70	N E	1.5		C, K	c
	5th	10	30.001	30.084	80	73	70	N N E	0.9		K, CK	c
	6th	10	30.046	30.129	79	65	43	N E	2.5		C	c
	7th	10	29.999	30.082	78	63	39	N E	1.4		C	c
	8th	10	30.031	30.114	75	64	52	N E	0.7		PC	o
FALSE POINT.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.090	30.105	81	72	62	N N W	3.3		C	c
	3rd	10	30.087	30.102	82	74	67	E N E	3.1		CK	c
	4th	10	30.070	30.085	80	75	78	W	2.2		CK	c
	5th	10	30.069	30.084	82	75	71	N	2.2		C, K, PC	c
	6th	10	30.112	30.127	79	70	61	N N E	5.8		C, CS	c
	7th	10	30.065	30.080	79	67	51	N N E	7.5			b, c
	8th	10	30.098	30.113	76	65	53	N N E	3.3		PC, C	
VIZAGAPATAM.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.070	30.102	80	72	66	E	1.9			b
	3rd	10	30.072	30.104	79	72	70	E	1.7			b
	4th	10	30.037	30.069	81	72	62	S E	1.3			b
	5th	10	30.024	30.056	82	74	67	E S E	1.9			b
	6th	10	30.057	30.089	81	73	67	E	1.9			b
	7th	10	30.044	30.076	81	74	71	E N E	3.7			b
	8th	10	30.050	30.082	80	70	58	N E	2.7			o
MAHAR.	Dec. 1st	10	30.037	30.060	78	75	86	N	6	1.95		o
		16	29.919	29.942	76	74	91	E N E	11	0.60		o
	2nd	10	30.048	30.071	79	75	82	N N E	6	1.50		cloudy
		16	29.957	29.980	81	74	71	N E by E	9			cloudy
	3rd	10	30.057	30.080	84	75	64	E N E	11			b, c
		16	29.967	29.990	83	75	67	E N E	10			b, c
	4th	10	30.033	30.055	84	76	68	N E by N	13	0.17		c
		16	29.906	29.929	83	75	67	N E by N	13			b, c
	5th	10	30.021	30.044	82	76	75	N N E	11	0.02		cloudy
		16	29.906	29.929	80	75	78	N N W	8			o
	6th	10	30.024	30.047	83	76	71	E by N	14	0.32		o
		16	29.933	29.956	83	75	71	N E by E	14			o
	7th	10	30.027	30.050	83	75	67	E N E	13	0.29		o
		16	29.902	29.925	81	73	67	N E by N	14			o
COLOMBO.	Dec. 2nd	10	29.963	30.004	83	78	79	N	3.8	0.90	C	
	3rd	10	29.953	29.994	82	77	79	N	7.8	0.70	C	
	4th	10	29.953	29.994	81	75	74	N	12.8		C	
	5th	10	29.958	29.999	79	76	87	N E	2.6	0.20		o
	6th	10	29.908	29.949	84	77	72	S E	7.6	0.80	C	
	7th	10	29.908	29.949	84	77	72	S E by E	1.6		C	
	8th	10	29.928	29.969	84	78	75	S W	3.8		C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
 Meteorological Reporter to the
 Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of September 1877.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION THERMOMETER.						TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF			Range.	SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF		HIGHEST MAX.	Absolute range.	LOWEST MIN.		Mean.	From minima.	MEAN OF		From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.		From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.</

CALCUTTA—SEPTEMBER 1877.

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years	29.682	Mean temperature of 24 years	83.3	Mean humidity of 24 years	85	Mean rainfall of 49 years	10.13
Excess in 1877	0.083	Defect in 1877	0.083	Excess in 1877	1.0	Defect in 1877	2.04
Excess in 1877	0.083	Defect in 1877	0.083	Excess in 1877	1.0	Defect in 1877	2.04

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Seebaugor ...	29.812	81.3	5	15	18	4	4	5	4	5	...	...	37 N 67° E	68.2	9.48
Goaipara ...	777	80.6	...	2	10	5	4	3	2	3	...	31	18 S 55° E	69.3	7.49
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	21	16	3	...	...	75 S 40° W	...	8.88
Purneah ...	753	83.7	3	9	28	6	2	9	1	2	...	...	50 S 87° E	73.1	4.20
Durbhunga ...	620	83.8	...	7	39	4	...	5	4	1	...	...	64 S 80° E	101.0	6.52
Patna ...	720	87.1	...	1	44	1	...	...	11	2	...	1	55 N 88° E	29.2	6.25
Gya ...	720	88.1	...	8	1	11	2	28	3	7	...	...	39 S 35° W	90.4	5.13
Hazareebagh ...	752	84.9	...	4	7	6	2	5	22	14	...	...	36 N 82° W	194.7	5.78
Berhampore ...	56	83.2	...	1	4	4	19	26	5	1	...	...	70 S 23° E	138.1	7.05
Burdwan ...	760	84.6	...	2	5	10	28	9	5	1	...	...	66 S 2° E	101.4	6.15
Jessore ...	782	82.9	...	1	2	14	26	8	7	2	...	...	66 S 2° W	81.6	7.03
Dacca ...	789	84.1	1	1	...	16	17	11	1	...	...	13	58 S 5° E	132.8	7.53
Silchar ...	836	81.0	3	5	2	1	1	5	5	8	...	30	18 N 49° W	44.5	7.22
Chittagone ...	833	82.2	1	2	7	6	15	14	6	2	...	7	43 S 16° E	132.8	7.65
Demagree ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	55	2 S 74° E	...	3.43
Alipore ...	787	82.3	11	11	5	7	19	40	13	14	...	...	34 S 55° W	128.2	6.09
Saugor Island ...	767	81.8	1	4	12	10	52	38	2	1	...	...	6 S 5° W	270.4	6.26
Cuttack ...	776	84.8	4	9	7	5	9	13	10	3	...	...	17 S 26° W	79.8	6.58
Faise Point ...	793	84.1	1	5	6	14	14	42	5	6	3	24	41 S 24° W	...	4.61
Vizagapatam ...	82	85.2	1	2	22	18	8	20	41	8	...	...	30 S 43° W	40.5	5.36
Madras ...	865	82.9	...	...	3	16	20	16	4	1	...	...	70 S 2° W	164.8	6.60
Akyab ...	868	82.0	1	2	9	6	13	18	5	5	...	...	42 S 16° W	91.1	7.10
Port Blair ...	910	79.3	1	2	1	7	8	17	29	4	...	...	56 S 54° W	...	7.80
Nancowry ...	922	80.6	...	5	1	6	5	28	11	4	...	...	56 S 48° W	128.9	6.13
Roorkee ...	699	89.7	...	1	1	18	...	2	1	33	...	4	25 N 49° W	79.3	2.10
Allahabad ...	706	80.2	3	9	1	1	...	12	19	10	...	5	46 N 75° W	74.6	3.10

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1877.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th December 1877.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	°☉	☉	☉	☉	Inch.	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	2nd	136.9	30.051	70.9	82.5	18.0	64.5	63.9	.502	59.0	66	E by N ...	110	Nil	Partially cloudy and <i>w.</i>
"	3rd	135.1	.046	70.7	80.2	17.2	63.0	63.2	.481	57.8	64	Till 2 p.m. N W by W through N E and N, till midnight W by N.	78	"	Clear and <i>w.</i>
"	4th	134.8	.007	69.6	80.1	18.6	61.5	62.5	.474	57.4	66	Till noon E N E through N W, N and N E, till 9½ p.m. N W by N through N E and N, till midnight E by N through N and N E.	49	"	Chiefly clear, <i>f</i> & <i>w.</i>
"	5th	134.2	.017	67.9	78.9	19.1	59.8	61.1	.447	55.8	65	Till 1 p.m. N by E through N E, till midnight N W by N through N.	92	"	Morning and afternoon partially cloudy; evening and night clear and <i>w.</i>
"	6th	136.9	.053	67.1	78.3	21.7	56.6	61.1	.480	56.6	69	N N W and N by W.	77	"	Partially cloudy, <i>f</i> and <i>w.</i>
"	7th	138.0	.013	68.0	78.2	18.2	60.0	60.2	.417	53.8	60	N by W and N W by N.	111	"	Partially cloudy and <i>w.</i>
"	8th	109.9	.050	66.1	76.9	14.9	62.0	61.2	.475	57.5	73	N W by N and N by W.	97	0.01	Cloudy <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , and <i>p</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

Inches.

30.034

30.017

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

☉

68.6

69.6

25.9

82.5

%

66

71

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

The total fall from 1st January to 8th December ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

0.01

0.04

61.12

65.55

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

f foggy, *w* dew, *o* overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *p* passing, temporary showers.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 10th December 1877.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1877.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.980		
The average pressure of 24 years	29.970		
The highest pressure during the month	30.120	9th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29.823	3rd	22h.
The range of pressure during the month	0.297		
<hr/>			
The mean temperature of the month	74.0		
The average temperature of 24 years	74.8		
The highest temperature during the month	86.7	3rd	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month	62.5	13th and 14th	6h.
The range of temperature during the month	24.2		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	18.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	21.8	18th	
<hr/>			
The mean humidity during the month	76		
<hr/>			
The mean vapour tension during the month	0.643		
<hr/>			
The average humidity of 24 years	72		
<hr/>			
The average vapour tension of 10 years	0.619		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.92		
<hr/>			
The total rainfall of the month	0.10		
The average fall of 49 years	0.64		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.10	3rd	
<hr/>			
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	2		
<hr/>			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	138.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54.2		
The greatest sun temperature	147.3	25th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64.4	25th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	57.1		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	8.8		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	10.8	2nd	
<hr/>			
The mean movement of the wind per day	79.3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	131.0	1st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	17.0	28th	9h.
The number of hours under each of the 8 points— N308, NE59, E36, SE5, S16, SW53, W114, NW114, Calm. 15.			

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th December 1877.

The results of the observations at the Alipore observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lower; and finally, the thermometer which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's office during the last twenty years and upwards, is found to read 0.8° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present observatory. Hence the mean temperature of the atmosphere which the above table shews to be 0.8 lower than the average has been really about 1° or 1.5° higher.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter, Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ...	136,544	2,18,545 3 9	20,033 6 3	13,35,870 30	5,31,998 14 0	48,766 11 3	7,50,544 1 9	46,213½	106,116½	122,328½	
Or per mile of railway ...	170 12 4	15 13 1	.....	.....	415 11 4	38 2 1	586 7 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	2,724,310	35,52,512 2 11	325,646 19 0	2,74,64,453 30	1,06,92,481 6 1	980,144 2 7	1,42,44,993 9 0	940,306½	2,174,473½	3,114,780½	
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,860,863	37,71,057 6 8	345,680 5 3	2,88,00,324 20	1,12,24,480 4 1	1,028,910 13 10	1,49,95,537 10 9	986,520	2,280,384	3,266,904	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	116,778	1,98,073 12 6	18,156 15 3	12,54,622 0	5,18,065 1 6	47,480 6 0	7,16,138 14 0	47,522	94,445	141,967	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	154 12 5	14 3 9	.....	404 13 1	37 2 2	559 9 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,516,034½	33,56,649 10 6	307,692 17 8	1,96,46,067 20	86,94,306 5 9	796,983 11 8	1,20,51,016 0 3	961,912	1,607,217	2,569,129	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ...	9,038½	28,677 3 0	2,628 14 11	1,09,212 20	46,412 10 0	4,254 9 10	75,089 13 6	5,544	8,180	13,724	
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	128 2 8	11 15 0	.....	207 6 11	19 0 3	335 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	132,080	3,44,833 12 4	31,600 15 3	44,10,880 10	11,07,932 5 0	101,560 9 2	14,52,766 1 4	99,322½	289,239½	388,562½	
Total for 22 weeks ...	141,124½	3,73,510 15 10	34,238 10 2	46,19,101 30	11,54,344 15 0	103,814 19 0	15,27,855 14 10	104,866½	291,419½	396,286½	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,998½	31,523 8 0	2,889 13 1	2,64,240 20	65,113 1 0	5,968 13 11	96,636 9 0	5,986	17,550	23,536	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	140 14 2	12 18 4	.....	291 0 2	26 13 6	431 14 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	112,719	3,36,788 2 9	30,872 5 0	21,53,388 20	5,45,888 11 6	50,039 6 10	8,82,671 14 3	103,144	139,500	242,644	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	45,931	27,047 3 9	2,479 6 7	2,10,749 25	68,944 11 8	6,319 18 8	8,709 5 1	
Or per mile of railway ...	290	170 14 8	15 13 4	1,331 32	435 10 8	39 18 9	55 12 1	
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	764,488½	4,94,345 4 0	45,314 19 5	56,30,316 20	16,68,916 11 6	152,984 0 6	198,298 19 11	
Total for 22 weeks ...	810,419½	5,71,392 7 9	47,794 6 0	58,41,066 5	17,37,861 7 2	159,303 19 2	207,098 5 5	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,952½	21,548 6 3	1,975 5 4	1,69,679 15	42,433 14 8	3,889 15 8	5,863 1 0	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	202	136 2 9	12 9 8	1,072 9	268 2 3	24 11 7	37 1 0	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	739,291	4,54,126 10 3	41,628 5 6	46,04,158 20	11,59,939 11 4	106,336 19 6	147,965 5 0	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,247	1,642 0 0	164 4 0	17,060 0	599 0 0	59 18 0	22 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	330	59 0 0	5 18 0	609 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	8 6 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	196,382	29,483 0 0	2,948 6 0	2,80,456 0	9,267 0 0	926 14 0	3,875 0 9
Total for 22 weeks ...	205,629	31,125 0 0	3,112 10 0	2,97,516 0	9,866 0 0	986 12 0	4,000 2 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,399	1,429 3 9	142 18 6	19,987 30	626 12 3	62 13 8	205 12 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	586	51 0 8	5 2 1	713 33	22 6 1	2 4 9	7 6 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	198,107½	26,541 6 9	2,654 2 10	2,91,442 14	9,301 8 0	930 3 0	3,584 5 10

NULHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,339	1,070 0 0	107 0 0	10,010 0	728 0 0	72 16 0	179 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	86	39 0 0	3 18 0	367 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	6 11 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	44,470	21,072 0 0	2,107 4 0	1,42,993 0	11,454 0 0	1,145 8 0	3,252 12 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	46,809	22,142 0 0	2,214 4 0	1,53,003 0	12,182 0 0	1,218 4 0	3,432 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,752	849 5 9	84 18 9	5,959 18	458 10 3	45 17 3	130 16 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	64	31 2 8	3 2 4	218 28	16 13 3	1 13 8	4 16 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	40,194	19,186 13 1	1,918 13 8	85,887 32	7,969 1 0	796 18 1	2,715 11 0

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1877 on 79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,780	5,572 2 0	557 4 3	11,586 0	1,654 1 0	165 8 2	722 12 5
Or per mile of railway	136	70 9 0	7 1 2	146 20	20 15 6	2 1 10	9 3 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	150,211½	64,470 11 3	6,447 1 4	4,37,798 0	43,350 5 6	4,335 0 8	10,782 2 0
Total for 22 weeks	160,991½	70,042 13 3	7,004 5 7	4,49,384 0	45,004 6 6	4,500 8 10	11,504 14 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 46½ miles							
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	2,133	859 5 9	85 18 8	10,304 0	948 14 0	94 17 9	180 16 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	54,754½	22,890 8 0	2,289 1 0	4,32,104 0	29,689 15 6	2,968 19 11	5,258 0 11

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th November 1877 on 134½ miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.								MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.							
Passenger Traffic.				Goods Traffic.				Passenger Traffic.				Goods Traffic.			
Number of passengers.				Weight carried.				Number of passengers.				Weight carried.			
Total for the week.				Total for the week.				Total for the week.				Total for the week.			
Per mile of railway.				Per mile of railway.				Per mile of railway.				Per mile of railway.			
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.				For previous 12 weeks of half-year.				For previous 12 weeks of half-year.				For previous 12 weeks of half-year.			
Total for 13 weeks.				Total for 13 weeks.				Total for 13 weeks.				Total for 13 weeks.			
COMPARISON.								COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.								Total for corresponding week of previous year.							
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.								Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.							
Total to corresponding date of previous year.								Total to corresponding date of previous year.							



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
ENDOWMENTS, Medals, and Prizes ...	1361	WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office ...	1372
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th December 1877 ...	1363	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 9th to 15th December 1877 ...	1375
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877 ...	1366	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th December 1877...	1376
WHOLESALE prices-current in the undermentioned Marts for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877 ...	1370	Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara, High Level, Taldunda, Midnapore, Hidzellee Tidal, Arrah, and Western Main Canals, for the month of October 1877 ...	1377
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1384

ENDOWMENTS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

No. 3449, dated 15th December 1877.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 131

(1). Baboo Lachman Prosad Garga, Zemindar of Maisadal.

(2). The native gentlemen friends of the late Mr R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

(3). Baboo Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore.

(4). Baboo Bipin Behary Datta, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Midnapore.

(5). Mr. H. L. Harrison, C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore District.

of the 7th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the several endowments offered by the gentlemen noted in the margin for the foundation of annual prizes in the Midnapore College, and to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to the donors.

2. The correspondence on the subject will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

3. With reference to the question of the mode of endorsing the securities now accepted, I am to request that the District Committee may be referred to Rule 10 of the rules for the guidance of District Committees of Public Instruction sanctioned by Government on the 1st February 1873.

No. 131, dated Howrah, the 7th December 1877.

Memo. by A. SMITH, Esq., M.A., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with the recommendation that the gifts be accepted.

2. With reference to the question as to the mode of endorsing the securities, the District Education Committee may be referred to Rule 10, page 54, of the Selections from the Important Orders of the Education Department.

No. 2036, dated Midnapore, the 23rd November 1877.

From—BABOO GUNGADHUR ACHARJEE, Secretary to the District School Committee, Midnapore,

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the following endowments have been offered for the foundation of annual prizes in the Midnapore College, and to ask whether the Committee may accept them:—

(1) An endowment of Rs. 2,000 in six per cent. Calcutta municipal debentures and Rs. 800 4 per cent. Government papers, yielding in all Rs. 152 per annum, by Baboo Lachman Prosad Garga, zemindar of Maisadal, for the foundation of a medal and scholarship. The medal of Rs. 32 and the scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, are to be given to the best student of the Midnapore College who passes the First Arts examination. But if the successful student has obtained a Government scholarship, or declines to pursue his studies for the B. A. degree, he will retain the medal, but the scholarship will be offered to the other pupils of the college that have passed the F. A. examination in order of merit; and, failing any of them taking it, it will be offered to the best student of the college that has passed the Entrance examination, but has not succeeded in obtaining a Government scholarship. The scholarship may not be valuable enough to be always taken up by any F. A. student, but it will always be welcome to Entrance students intending to continue their studies at the college.

The municipal debentures for Rs. 2,000 have already been purchased and are held by the Bank of Bengal, and arrangements will be completed in a few days for purchasing the Rs. 800 4 per cent. paper.

This is to be called the Lachman Prosad Garga medal and scholarship.

(2) Four endowments of Rs. 400 4 per cent. Government securities (already purchased) for four silver medals worth Rs. 16 each per annum. The endowments have been received in the following way:—

(a.) A subscription by the friends of the late R. L. Martin, Esq., Inspector of Schools of this division, to perpetuate his memory. The subscribers are entirely native gentlemen who were friends or admirers of Mr. Martin. The amount of the subscription was sufficient to enable Rs. 400 Government securities to be purchased. The medal will be called the "Martin Medal," and be awarded for proficiency in history to the best student of the school department of the college.

(b.) A similar endowment made by Baboo Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdharee, who has been for nine years stationed at Midnapore. This medal, to be called the "Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdharee Medal," is to be awarded annually for proficiency in English composition to the best student of the school department of the college.

(c.) An endowment by Baboo Bipin Behary Datta, B.A., B.L., the Government Pleader of the district, and an ex-pupil of the Midnapore school before it became a high school. This medal, which is of the same amount, is to be called the "Bipin Behari Datta Medal," and is to be awarded for general proficiency in the English language and literature to the best student of the school department of the college.

(d.) An endowment by H. L. Harrison, Esq., the Magistrate and Collector of the district, of the same amount. This medal is to be called the "Harrison Medal," and is to be awarded annually for proficiency in mathematics to the best student of the school department of the college.

As these endowments are capitalized and permanent, the District Committee propose to record on the walls of the central hall in the college the names of the winners year by year. It is hoped that this will be a great incentive to exertion to the pupils of the college.

In conclusion, I beg to be informed whether, if these endowments are to be accepted, the securities are to be made payable to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Collector of the district for the time being.

All of these medals, except that to commemorate the memory of Mr. Martin, have been awarded for two or three years past, but have only now been permanently endowed.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th December 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 15 '77	·04	Rainfall at Cutwa has been ·10, at Bood-Bood ·20, elsewhere nil. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is progressing. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. Fever is still prevalent.
	2 Bankoora, „ 15 „	·12	The days have been cloudy and slight rain has fallen in most parts of the district. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> rice is nearly finished. The winter crops are in good condition.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 15 „	·21	Weather—cold and bracing. The rice harvest has very far advanced; the crop is from 13 to 14 annas. The cold-weather crops are doing very well.
	4 Midnapore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy till 14th instant, when it has been bright and cold. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
	5 Hooghly, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of the late rice is going on. <i>Rubbee</i> crops in the ground are doing well. There has been slight change for the better in the state of public health.
	Howrah, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. The rice harvest is progressing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec 15 '77	·05	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> paddy is being reaped. Fever and cholera are prevalent in many parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, „ 15 „	·07	Weather—cloudy on one or two days; now cold in the morning and evening. Harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly over. It is feared that some damage may be caused to the winter crops by insects engendered during the late cold. Cholera is bad in Kooshtea and in part of Bongong.
	8 Jessore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. During the week there was a slight shower which appears to have been general, but was not enough to be shown on the rain gauge. Rain is wanted, but on the whole the winter crops are doing fairly well. Fever is still raging throughout the district; cholera also is present.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 15 „	·10	Weather—cloudy and cold during greater part of the week. Slight rain on the 11th. <i>Amun</i> is still being harvested. There is some improvement in the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops since the rainfall. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in Berhampore and in the interior.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state of the rice crop is good. The price of cleaned rice ranges from 20 to 27 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 15 „	·25	Slight rain in most parts of the district at the commencement of the week, which has benefitted the <i>rubbee</i> crops, but is said to have injured to a slight extent the uncut ripe rice crop. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is progressing. There have been several cases of cholera during the week in different parts of the district.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	12 Rangpore, „ 14 „	·02	Weather—cold and sometimes close. The cutting of <i>amun</i> continues. The cold-weather crops are being sown. Prospects are good. Cholera is reported to be prevalent in all the thanas of Gaibunda.
	13 Bogra, „ 16 „	·22	Weather—dry and cold during the latter part of the week. There was slight rain on the morning of the 10th instant. West wind is prevailing. The reaping of <i>amun</i> is going on, and there is a bumper crop. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are flourishing and promise a good outturn. Cholera is on the decrease; the number of fatal cases up to date is 1,294. There is a great deal of fever, specially in the western part of the district.
	14 Pubna, „ 15 „	·11	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is not yet over. The sowing of <i>haldee</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>mashkalai</i> , <i>khesaree</i> , and <i>muttur</i> is completed. The harvesting of sugarcane will soon be commenced. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera seems to have abated a little.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 14 „	·60	On the 11th instant there was rain both on the hills and the plains. The weather is now cloudy and chilly, and there are signs of more rain. <i>Haimunti</i> rice, <i>kalai</i> , and <i>teel</i> are being reaped with fair prospects. The ground is being prepared for other crops.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 15 „	·13	Weather—seasonably cool. Winter rice is being harvested. Sowings of mustard, wheat, and potato have been completed. Sugarcane is flourishing, and the tobacco plants look well. Health of the district is not yet good. Fever is yet prevalent in the town of Julpigoree.
	Cooch Behar, „ 13 „	·1	22 at Mathabhangha. The weather has become much cooler. The sky appears now and then cloudy. There is nothing further to report regarding the rice crop. Harvest operations are still proceeding. Prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable. Fever is decreasing and the health of the district is generally good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Dec. 15 '77	·05	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week, and rain has been pretty general throughout the district. ·09 at Manickgunge; drizzling at Moonsheegunge, but the amount is not recorded. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. <i>Dhan</i> is nearly all cut. Labour is deficient in Bhowal. Fever in Manickgunge has abated.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 15 „	·02	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is still being cut. General prospects are fair.
	19 Backergunge, „ 13 „	Nil	No change. All is well as before. The <i>amun</i> crop is being cut.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 14 „	·28	Slight showers have fallen and the temperature is decidedly colder. State and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	21 Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the beginning with very slight rain; cold towards the end of the week. About half the <i>amun dhan</i> has been reaped, and a great part of the sugarcane cut. The outturn is good. Rice is being exported to Noakholly, Chittagong, Naraingunge, and Calcutta. Winter crops go on well.
Chittagong Divn.	22 Chittagong, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—fine, but rather hot for the season. The <i>amun</i> harvest is going on, and there is a 12-anna crop altogether.
	23 Noakholly, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is being reaped. Prospects are fair. Exportation is active. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy on the 9th instant. The gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues. Mustard is in flower. Tobacco plants are still being transplanted.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—cool. The reaping of the late rice crop continues. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
BEHAR.			
Patna Division.	25 Patna, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Harvesting of rice is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good, but a little rain is required. Health of the district is excellent.
	26 Gya, „ 15 „	Slight rain on 10th and 11th.	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week, ending in slight rain; since then cold and sea-sonable. No return received from Jehanabad. In Aurungabad the condition of the <i>rubbee</i> is fair, though more rain is wanted. In Nowada all the <i>rubbee</i> is very promising and the rice is generally good. In the Sudder sub-division the <i>rubbee</i> is promising, but the rice has failed in many places. There has not been sufficient rain to do good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 15 „	·20	Weather—cold and dry. The rain which fell at the beginning of the week was very slight. None fell at Sasseram or Bhabooh head-quarters. Rain is urgently needed wherever means of irrigation are not available. Even the sugarcane, which is ripe and being crushed as fast as possible, is reported as suffering.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 15 „	·30	Weather—cold, with west winds. The people are busily harvesting the paddy crop. The harvesting is nearly completed. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are looking well, but in the Tajpore sub-division are in need of rain. Public health is generally good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the early part of the week, clear towards the close. The reaping of the rice crop is going on rapidly. Slight showers have been reported from different places in Seetamurhee and Sudder sub-divisions, which were not, however, sufficient to be of much use. Want of rain is much felt throughout the district for <i>rubbee</i> .
	30 Sarun, „ 15 „	Nil	Sky overcast on the 10th instant, when a few drops of rain fell. On the morning of the 11th the weather changed, and it has since been very cold, with strong and dry west wind. There has been slight rain in some parts of the district. 07 registered at Sewan. The rain has done some little good to the <i>rubbee</i> crops, the state and prospects of which continue satisfactory. Prices have slightly risen. Public health is good.
	31 Chumparun, „ 15 „	·17	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall on the 10th instant was general. It has done much good to the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The sky is now and then overcast, and there is every probability of a Christmas rain, whereby the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops will be improved. <i>Aghani</i> rice has been cut and nearly harvested; on an average there will be about six annas outturn. The market price of coarse rice has fallen a little, but not so much as to afford the poorer people to have two meals a day of that staple food.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Continued.)			
RAGULPORE DIVS.	32 Monghyr, Dec. 15 '77	·02	Weather—very cold. One small shower. ·06 at Begooesrai and ·12 at Jamocee. The crops are looking well, but one good shower will do a great deal for them if it falls.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 15 „	A few drops not measurable.	Weather—cold, and high westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	34 Purneah, „ 15 „	·18	Weather—very cold, with strong west winds. ·15 at Kissengunge and ·10 at Arrareah. <i>Dhan</i> is being cut generally; the average is about a 12-anna crop. <i>Rubbee</i> and tobacco crops are doing fairly, but rain is wanted. Fever is still very prevalent, and cholera is on the increase.
	35 Maldah „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	36 Sonthal Perghs., „ 16 „	·10	The early part of the week was cloudy; the latter part was clear and cold. The <i>rubbee</i> has been benefitted by the rain, which was heavier at Godda and Deoghur than at head-quarters.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week; fine and cold at the close. The <i>saradh</i> is being cut and the <i>rubbee</i> is in good condition. A good outturn is expected. Cholera has now broken out in Jajpore sub-division.
	38 Pooree, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy for most part of the week and cooler than before. Harvesting of the <i>laghoo</i> crop is progressing. <i>Saradh</i> crop is being cut in some places and in others it is ripening. Of the miscellaneous crops <i>arhur</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>biri</i> , &c., are in pods. Mustard is in flower. Castor plants are growing well. Sugarcane is being cut. <i>Dalua</i> rice seeds are sown in some places, and in others the plants are shooting forth and are being transplanted. Husked rice is being exported to Ganjam by the Chilka on a small scale. Prices of articles of food are almost stationary. In the famine tracts charitable relief is being given to those people who are unable to work, while the rest have been employed in the relief and district cess works. Sporadic cases of cholera and cattle disease are reported from the sub-division of Khoordah as well as from the interior.
	39 Balasore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold, and few drops of rain fell during the week. The <i>saradh</i> crop is nearly all cut and the outturn is about an average one. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are doing well. The fever in the north of the district is reported by the Civil Surgeon to be different from the Burdwan fever and as not likely to spread further.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 14 '77	·25	Weather—unsettled. More rain is required.
41	Lohardugga, „ 15 „	·16	Weather—seasonable. There has been light rain in most parts of the district and it has done good. The prospects of all crops are good. Public health is good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 14 „	·24	Weather—seasonable. The cold-weather crops are doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the commencement of the week; clear and fine since 14th instant. The Deputy Commissioner has lately been on tour and has found that, owing to early stoppage of rain, the high land rice, where not irrigated, has for the most part failed, excepting in a few pergunnahs. Rain would do good to sugarcane, but it would do harm to the unstored rice. There is not much of a <i>rubbee</i> crop in any year in this district. This year there has been scarcely any.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th December 1877.A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BUKRAH MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	A 13 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	17 8	23 0	15 12	18 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 8	13 0	16 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 4	21 8	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	17 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
6	Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 8	17 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	12 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	15 4	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs *													...	...	...
7	Nuddea	14 8	13 5	16 13	30 8	30 8	35 8	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 13	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	E 11 0	11 0	21 8	...	...	33 0	9 8	9 12	18 0	14 0	14 8	26 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad. *													...	...	...
10	Dinapore	F 12 14	12 0	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	20 0	19 3	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	G 13 8 to 15 8	12 0 to 15 12	22 0	48 12	45 0	37 8	7 8 to 9 12	10 8	18 12 to 21 0	16 11 to 17 13	18 0 to 19 0	21 6 to 21 12	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	G1 15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 12	22 8	21 8	27 10	...	...	...
13	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...
14	Pubna	H 15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling. *													...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	I 10 6	11 0	13 3	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	16 0	13 8	13 5	25 0	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
17	Dacca	J 12 4	11 7	16 0	32 0	26 14	40 0	14 4	11 7	16 0 to 19 0	17 10	16 0	23 0	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore. *													...	...	...
19	Backergunge	K ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	L 10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18½ seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 20 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 39 seers, and gram 14 to 16½ seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 13½ seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 13½ seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 18½ seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Jhekar Gatcha) 16½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Burdwan.	
...	16 0	17 12	21 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 3	9 0	9 4	Bankoora.	
...	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 12	15 8	19 8	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
...	30 0	30 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	16 0	16 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
...	16 0	10 0	18 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Central Districts.	
18 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	25 12	17 8	17 8	18 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	17 4	17 4	24 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	24-Pergunnahs.*	
...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nuddea.	
...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
...	14 6	14 6	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Moorsheadabad.*	
...	13 8 to 18 12	18 0 to 26 4	24 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dinapore.	
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rajshahye.	
...	12 0	13 8	20 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	Rungpore.	
...	12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bogra.	
...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.	
...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Darjeeling.*	
...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Julpigoree.	
Eastern Districts.																		DISTRICTS.	
...	12 4	13 5	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14		
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8		
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8		
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh.	

F In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 13 seers.

G In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 22½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 13½ seers, and gram 15½ seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11½ to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22½ seers, and gram 18 seers.

I At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 8½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 18½ seers, and gram 8 to 13½ seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14½ to 16 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong.*															
22	Noakholly.*															
23	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*															
	Hill Tipperah.*															
BEHAR.																
25	Patna	17 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	32 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	23 8	...	...	...
	M															
26	Gya	18 0	18 8	22 8	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...
	N															
27	Shahabad	{ 14 8 to 15 8	{ 15 0 to 16 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	{ 11 0 to 11 8	{ 11 0 to 11 8	18 0	{ 12 8 to 13 0	{ 12 4 to 13 0	29 0	...	...	...
	O															
28	Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	19 8	23 0	25 4	35 8	10 0	11 0	14 12	13 0	14 4	20 12	...	...	...
29	Mozufferpore*															
30	Sarun	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	33 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...
31	Chumpanu.*															
32	Monghyr	14 7	16 8	21 0	22 0	25 2	37 8	9 4	10 5	16 8	12 6	14 7	27 3	...	...	...
	P															
33	Bhagulpore	13 14	13 14	17 11	23 0	21 7	18 15	14 8	10 11	20 3	15 2	13 14	21 7	...	...	...
	Q															
34	Purneah	{ 14 0 to 20 0	{ 16 0 to 22 0	{ 20 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	{ 14 0 to 20 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	{ 20 0 to 22 0	27 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah.*															
	R															
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	35 0
ORISSA.																
37	Cuttack.*															
38	Pooree.*															
39	Balasore.*															
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
	S															
40	Hazareebagh	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...
	T															
41	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	20 0	19 0	26 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...
	U															
43	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18½ seers, barley 27 to 29 seers; common rice 19½ to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 22½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12½ seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

O In Modhobance the prices are—Wheat 20 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 26 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 27 seers, murwa 33 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th December 1877.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Chittagong.*
...	Noakholly.*
...	Tipperah.
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	Hill Tipperah.*
...	...	35 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	41 0	22 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	BEHAR.
...	30 0	24 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	23 8	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
19 0	19 0	31 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	32 0	18 8 to 19 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Gya.
...	25 12	24 0	38 8	23 8	24 0	44 0	17 8	19 8	28 12	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Shahabad.
...	Durbhunga.
...	Mozufferpore.*
18 8	20 0	37 0	20 8	20 0	36 0	18 0	18 8	37 0	18 0	18 4	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	22 0	25 2	42 0	18 9	18 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Chumparun.*
...	21 7	23 0	36 12	21 7	21 7	26 12	165 3	161 9	151 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	Monghyr.
...	14 0	14 0 to 18 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhagulpore.
...	Purneah.
...	Maldah.*
...	37 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergas.
...	ORISSA.
...	Cuttack.*
...	Pooree.*
...	Balasore.*
...	27 0	42 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	CHOTA NAGPORE.
...	South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	36 0	36 0	55 0	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom.
...	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 22½ seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13½ to 15 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37½ seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32½ seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 18 to 27½ seers.
T At Daltongunge the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	2 3 0	1 12 0	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 6	3 1 0	...	...	...	...
2	Seraingunge ...	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 6 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	1 3 0	1 6 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong.*															
6	Patna ...	2 3 0	2 1 0	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	2 7 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore.*															
8	Pooree.*															
9	Cuttack.*															

* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the *Fortnight* ending 15th December 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 3 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 13 0	...	2 6 6	2 7 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 7 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	3 2 0	2 15 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	2 10	0 2 14 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 4 6	4 4 3	...	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.*
...	1 13	0 1 13 0	...	1 13	0 1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	Balasore.*
...	Pooree.*
...	Cuttack.*

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd Dec. to 8th Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.			
		Burdwan	Nil	0.05	50.37	8th Dec.		
	Cutwa	ditto	0.10	62.79	ditto			
	Culna	ditto	Nil	53.12	ditto			
	Bood-Bood	ditto	0.20	47.41	ditto			
	Raneegunge	ditto	0.13	58.13	ditto			
	Jehanabad	ditto	Nil	79.34	ditto			
	Bankoora	Bankoora	ditto	0.10	54.61	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	0.18	57.03	ditto		
		Hetampore	ditto	0.16	57.64	ditto		
		Roypore	ditto	0.06	53.48	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	Nil	45.95	ditto		
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	43.90	ditto		
		Ghattal	ditto	ditto	63.61	ditto		
	Hooghly	Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	0.08	75.62	ditto		
{ Exe. Engr.'s Office		ditto	Not recd.	64.99	1st Dec.			
		Hooghly	ditto	N	54.97	8th Dec.		
Howrah	Serampore	ditto	0.01	55.85	ditto			
	Howrah	ditto	0.01	61.79	ditto			
	Mahachhakra	ditto	Nil	61.65	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island	ditto	0.10	74.64	ditto		
		Calcutta	ditto	Not recd.	61.22	1st Dec.		
	24. Pergunnahs	Alipore ... { Dispensary	ditto	Nil	64.75	8th Dec.		
		{ Jail	ditto	ditto	63.63	ditto		
		Busseerhat	ditto	ditto	60.19	ditto		
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	56.23	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto		
		Barriepore	ditto	ditto	72.07	ditto		
		Sukkhira	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto		
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	57.43	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	54.94	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	69.69	ditto		
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	75.77	ditto		
		Nuddea	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	73.67	ditto	
			Choondanga	ditto	ditto	74.15	ditto	
Kooshtea	ditto		ditto	96.57	ditto			
Jessore	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	64.24	ditto			
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	68.14	ditto			
	Narail	ditto	ditto	71.83	ditto			
Moorshedabad	Khoolna	ditto	ditto	73.62	ditto			
	Jhenida	ditto	ditto	74.25	ditto			
	Bagirhat	ditto	ditto	77.44	ditto			
Rajshahye	Magoorah	ditto	0.02	81.23	ditto			
	Berhampore	ditto	0.10	63.05	ditto			
	Rampore Haut	ditto	0.06	60.50	ditto			
Rajshahye	Lalbagh	ditto	0.09	64.97	ditto			
	Jungpore	ditto	0.15	52.19	ditto			
	Azimungunge	ditto	0.05	63.46	ditto			
Dinagore	Lalgolla	ditto	0.10	54.56	ditto			
	Kandee	ditto	0.14	62.41	ditto			
	Dinagore	ditto	Nil	66.71	ditto			
Maldah	Raigunge	ditto	ditto	58.61	ditto			
	Maldah	ditto	0.02	73.42	ditto			
	Chanchal	ditto	Nil	54.11	ditto			
Rajshahye	Bauleah	ditto	0.12	77.70	ditto			
	Nattore	ditto	0.21	80.71	ditto			
	Rungpore	ditto	Nil	90.94	ditto			
Rajshahye	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	64.86	ditto			
	Bhabanigunge	ditto	ditto	80.28	ditto			
	Kurigram	ditto	ditto	24.08	ditto	Not recorded 3rd June to 3rd November.		
Rajshahye	Bagdogra	ditto	ditto	24.08	ditto			
	Bogra	ditto	0.02	75.06	ditto			
	Sherpore	ditto	0.23	78.28	ditto			
Rajshahye	Nowkhilla	ditto	0.08	75.51	ditto			
	Panchabibi	ditto	Nil	54.88	ditto			
	Halulya	ditto	Not recd.	64.61	1st Dec.	Not recorded 9th to 15th September.		
Rajshahye	Pubna	ditto	0.05	98.35	8th Dec.			
	Serajungunge	ditto	0.03	78.37	ditto			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	95.99	ditto		
Rajshahye	{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	105.04	ditto			
	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	94.20	ditto			
	Badah	ditto	ditto	96.96	ditto			
Rajshahye	Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	185.38	ditto			
	Titulya	ditto	ditto	86.08	ditto			
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	107.38	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—continued.							
Dacca.	EASTERN DIS-TRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... 0'09 0'02 85'24 8th Dec.	Hospital ... Nil 0'03 87'99 ditto				
		Moonsheegunge ... ditto Nil 125'78 ditto	Manickgunge ... ditto 0'12 80'23 ditto				
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... ditto 0'04 96'40 ditto	Goalundo ... ditto 0'16 88'51 ditto				
		Madaripore ... ditto Nil 90'11 ditto					
	Backergunge	Burrisal ... Not recd. Not recd. 88'01 24th Nov.	Perozepore ... ditto ditto 94'38 ditto				
		Patookhally ... ditto ditto 104'31 ditto	Bhola ... ditto ditto 95'82 ditto ...			From 4th February.	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... 0'10 0'09 114'67 8th Dec.	Jamulpore ... Nil Nil 88'84 ditto			
			Atia ... ditto ditto 88'65 ditto	Kishoregunge ... ditto 0'02 95'10 ditto			
	Chittagong		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ditto Nil 111'90 ditto	Jail ... ditto ditto 124'98 ditto			
			Cor's Bazar ... ditto ditto 148'52 ditto				
		Noakholly	Noakholly ... ditto ditto 122'47 ditto	Fenny ... ditto ditto 128'67 ditto			
	Tipperah		Comillah ... ditto ditto 103'70 ditto	Brahmunbariah ... ditto ditto 91'29 ditto			
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ditto ditto 133'08 ditto				
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... 0'22 ditto 83'87 ditto					
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Nil ditto 31'12 ditto	Behar ... ditto ditto 43'24 ditto				
		Barh ... ditto ditto 40'19 ditto	Dinapore ... { Jail ditto ditto 21'42 ditto				
		Cantonment... ditto ditto 23'18 ditto					
		Gya	Gya ... ditto ditto 43'61 ditto	Nowadah ... ditto ditto 45'71 ditto ...			Not recorded 18th to 24th Septem-ber.
	Aurangabad ... ditto ditto 27'95 ditto		Jehanabad ... ditto ditto 26'73 ditto			Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February, and not received 18th to 24th Nov.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ... ditto ditto 28'37 ditto	Sasseram ... ditto ditto 26'69 ditto				
		Buxar ... ditto ditto 22'20 ditto	Bhuboah ... ditto ditto 26'69 ditto ...			Not received 19th to 25th August.	
		Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... ditto ditto 27'38 ditto	Hajepore ... Not recd. Not recd. 40'35 27th Oct.			
			Seetamurhee ... Nil ditto 34'37 1st Dec.				
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... ditto Nil 53'34 8th Dec.	Mudhoobannee ... ditto ditto 48'49 ditto				
		Tajpore ... ditto ditto 32'14 ditto					
		Saran	Chupra ... ditto ditto 26'69 ditto	Sewan ... ditto ditto 31'38 ditto			
	Chumparun		Motiharee ... ditto ditto 27'31 ditto	Bettiah ... ditto ditto 35'41 ditto			
		Segowlie ... ditto ditto 37'28 ditto					
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... ditto ditto 39'46 ditto	Begoeserai ... ditto ditto 33'05 ditto			
	Jamoece ... ditto ditto 33'77 ditto						
	Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ... ditto ditto 51'05 ditto	Sooool ... ditto ditto 44'31 ditto			
		Muddehpoora ... ditto ditto 50'59 ditto	Banka ... ditto ditto 45'10 ditto				
		Sonbursa ... ditto ditto 40'40 ditto					
		Purneah	Purneah ... ditto ditto 55'33 ditto	Kissengunge ... ditto ditto 65'84 ditto			
			Arrareah ... ditto ditto 60'95 ditto				
	Southal Pergunnahs...		Nya Doomka ... ditto 0'11 63'24 ditto	Rajmehal ... ditto Nil 55'30 ditto			
		Deoghur ... ditto ditto 55'24 ditto	Godda ... ditto ditto 43'77 ditto				

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	38.40	8th Dec.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	41.13	ditto	
		Jaipore	ditto	ditto	53.55	ditto	
		Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	50.63	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto	
		False Point	ditto	ditto	80.20	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	ditto	35.15	ditto	
		Khurdah	ditto	ditto	42.67	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore—Collector's Office	ditto	ditto	66.72	ditto	
		Bhadrack	ditto	0.17	55.98	ditto	
		Jellasure	ditto	Nil	65.91	ditto	
		Sorah	ditto	ditto	54.83	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Chandbally	ditto	ditto	54.34	ditto	
		Sumbalpor	ditto	Not recd.	66.74	1st Dec.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	ditto	0.03	44.48	8th Dec.	
		... { Dispensary	ditto	0.02	46.15	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	ditto	Nil	45.07	ditto	
		Rancher	ditto	0.13	58.44	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	ditto	Nil	49.13	ditto	
		Chyebassa	0.04	0.21	67.72	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	0.16	61.53	ditto	
		Govindpor	ditto	0.06	47.18	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	ditto	Nil	156.55	ditto ...	Not received 18th to 24th Nov.
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	3.82	Not recd.	92.40	1st Dec.	
		Golaghat	0.80	ditto	72.57	ditto	
		Jorhat	0.47	ditto	72.16	ditto	
		Deopante	1.06	ditto	82.41	ditto	
		Hattie Pootie	1.41	ditto	78.15	ditto	
		Mazengah	1.89	ditto	63.40	ditto	
		Nazira	2.30	ditto	67.40	ditto	
		Suntock	1.13	ditto	83.38	ditto	
	Rajpootana	Cherideo	1.68	ditto	77.71	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	141.41	8th Dec.	
		Alwar	ditto	ditto	3.15	ditto	
		Jaipur	0.01	0.18	9.83	ditto	
		Sambhar	Nil	0.10	9.30	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1877.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
in charge of the Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th Dec. 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Dec. 9th	10	30.174	30.196	67.0	61.2	70	N by W	2.3	0.01	CK, PC	o
		16	30.052	30.174	73.5	62.8	50	N by E	4.2	0.01	P	o, g
	10th	10	30.146	30.168	72.9	65.0	63	N by E	4.3	.....	C, CS	c
		16	30.025	30.047	80.3	67.5	48	N	4.3	.....	.....	c
	11th	10	30.123	30.145	76.0	66.7	59	N E	4.0	.....	CK	b
		16	29.975	29.997	80.0	68.0	61	N	6.8	.....	.....	b
	12th	10	30.132	30.154	69.9	63.1	61	N	10.0	.....	P	o
		16	30.009	30.031	74.0	64.8	59	N	9.0	.....	PC, CK	o, g
	13th	10	30.162	30.184	65.2	55.8	52	N W by N	7.8	.....	P	c
		16	30.024	30.046	72.5	57.5	35	N W	8.0	.....	C, CK	c
	14th	10	30.162	30.184	66.5	56.8	52	N N W	7.5	.....	C	c
		16	30.037	30.059	74.9	59.8	37	N N W	11.0	.....	C	c
	15th	10	30.138	30.160	66.9	56.9	50	N by W	7.8	.....	.....	b
		16	29.988	30.010	74.0	56.3	26	N W by W	9.8	.....	.....	b
	Dec. 9th	10	30.172	30.178	70	64	70	N	4.4	.....	P	o, m, d
		16	30.055	30.061	74	66	63	N N E	8.6	.....	P	b, m, d
SAGOR ISLAND.	10th	10	30.134	30.140	76	66	56	N N E	7.1	.....	C	b, m
		16	30.027	30.033	81	68	48	N N W	6.8	.....	C	b, m
	11th	10	30.111	30.117	77	70	69	N	3.7	.....	PK	b, m
		16	29.967	29.973	82	70	52	N	9.9	.....	C, CK	b, m
	12th	10	30.100	30.106	74	66	63	N	12.1	.....	CK, C	b, m
		16	29.990	30.001	77	78	65	N	15.9	.....	C, CK	b, m
	13th	10	30.140	30.146	72	62	54	N N W	6.9	.....	PC	b, m
		16	30.027	30.033	74	62	47	N N W	14.9	.....	CC, K	b, b
	14th	10	30.151	30.157	69	59	52	N	11.3	.....	CK, C	b, m
		16	30.035	30.041	75	61	49	N	14.5	.....	C	b, m
	15th	10	30.134	30.140	70	59	48	N	9.0	.....	.....	b, m
		16	29.985	29.991	75	60	37	N N W	14.4	.....	.....	b, v
	Dec. 9th	10	30.044	30.139	72	67	76	N E	1.7	.....	K, CK	m
		16	30.038	30.130	76	70	73	N E	2.1	.....	.....	b, m
	11th	10	30.026	30.119	78	71	70	N N E	2.2	.....	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29.986	30.080	76	68	64	N N E	4.5	.....	.....	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	13th	10	30.014	30.109	72	63	58	N	4.7	.....	C	b, m
		16	30.009	30.104	71	63	62	N N W	2.8	.....	.....	b, v
	14th	10	30.019	30.114	70	63	66	N N E	2.1	.....	.....	b, m
	Dec. 9th	10	30.105	30.127	78	72	74	N N E	1.6	.....	C	b
		16	30.121	30.143	79	72	70	N E	1.6	.....	C	b
	11th	10	30.067	30.089	80	75	78	N W	1.0	.....	C	b
		16	30.050	30.072	80	73	70	E N E	1.3	.....	C	b
	13th	10	30.040	30.062	80	71	62	N W	2.2	.....	.....	b
		16	30.065	30.087	78	69	61	N W	3.7	.....	.....	b
	15th	10	30.053	30.075	77	66	53	N W	3.1	.....	C	b
	Dec. 9th	10	30.101	30.184	75	66	60	N N W	1.4	.....	CC, K	c
		16	30.081	30.104	79	67	51	E N E	1.2	.....	C	c
	11th	10	30.025	30.108	80	72	66	W	0.9	.....	CC, K	c
		16	29.999	30.082	79	68	54	E N E	1.9	.....	CK	c
	13th	10	30.058	30.141	75	64	52	N E	3.7	.....	PC	o
		16	30.074	30.157	76	63	45	E	1.3	.....	CK, C	b
FAIR POINT.	15th	10	30.064	30.147	76	60	34	E N E	1.5	.....	.....	b
	Dec. 9th	10	30.185	30.201	74	65	59	N	5.3	.....	PC, C	c
		16	30.137	30.152	79	71	66	E N E	5.1	.....	C	c
	11th	10	30.107	30.122	79	73	74	W N W	1.4	.....	C	c
		16	30.076	30.091	78	70	65	E N E	4.2	.....	C	c
	13th	10	30.127	30.142	77	67	57	E N E	6.5	.....	CC, S	c
		16	30.150	30.165	75	62	44	N E	6.5	.....	C	b
	15th	10	30.133	30.148	75	62	44	N E	5.6	.....	.....	b
	Dec. 9th	10	30.100	30.100	80	69	55	E S E	4.3	.....	.....	b
		16	30.086	30.118	81	71	59	E by S	3.1	.....	.....	b
	11th	10	30.068	30.098	81	72	62	N E by N	2.3	.....	.....	b
		16	30.035	30.067	81	72	62	E S E	2.1	.....	.....	b
	13th	10	30.076	30.108	80	72	66	E	2.6	.....	C	b
		16	30.067	30.119	81	74	71	E	4.4	.....	.....	b
	15th	10	30.080	30.112	80	71	62	N E	4.3	.....	C	b
VIZAGAPATAM.	Dec. 8th	10	29.998	30.021	79	75	82	N N E	7	0.04	.....	cloudy
		16	29.912	29.935	80	75	78	N E	11	0.01	.....	cloudy
	9th	10	30.064	30.087	82	73	63	N N E	10	0.83	.....	cloudy
		16	29.973	29.996	80	76	82	E N E	8	0.08	.....	o
	10th	10	30.063	30.086	84	77	72	E N E	10	.....	.....	c
		16	29.988	30.010	84	78	75	E N E	9	.....	.....	b, e
	11th	10	30.067	30.079	84	79	79	E by N	6	0.04	.....	c
		16	29.937	29.960	81	77	83	E by N	11	.....	.....	c
	12th	10	30.042	30.065	82	76	75	E S E	8	0.12	.....	cloudy
		16	29.909	29.932	81	75	74	E S E	4	.....	.....	cloudy
	13th	10	30.055	30.077	86	77	65	E	11	0.01	.....	c
		16	29.925	29.948	82	76	75	E N E	12	.....	.....	c
	14th	10	30.052	30.074	85	76	64	E N E	14	.....	.....	b, e
		16	29.968	29.991	83	75	67	E N E	10	.....	.....	c
	Dec. 9th	10	29.980	30.002	81	78	87	S W	5.2	0.79	C	.....
		16	29.987	30.028	83	77	75	E S E	1.4	0.10	C	.....
COLONBO.	11th	10	29.980	30.021	83	78	79	W	2.3	0.80	C	.....
		16	29.970	30.011	82	77	79	S S W	2.8	0.70	C	.....
	12th	10	29.953	29.994	82	77	79	N	5.0	5.40	.....	.....
		16	29.948	29.989	84	77	72	N by E	6.2	0.10	C	.....
	14th	10	29.910	29.951	83	77	75	N by E	10.0	0.10	C	.....
		16	29.910	29.951	83	77	75	N by E	10.0	0.10	C	.....

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,

In charge of the Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
9th to 15th December 1877.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.			Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	9th	119.5	30.085	66.9	75.7	18.5	59.2	61.4	0.473	57.4	71	N by W and N by E.	67	0.01	Cloudy <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>d</i> , and <i>p</i> .
"	10th	137.7	.079	69.0	80.6	21.1	69.5	64.1	.533	60.8	75	N by E and N W	68	Nil	Morning partially cloudy; evening and night clear <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	11th	144.8	.040	71.2	81.2	20.9	60.3	65.9	.569	62.6	75	Till 10 A.M. N E by E through N; till mid-night N W by N through N.	87	"	Partially cloudy <i>f</i> and <i>w</i> .
"	12th	132.1	.055	69.0	79.8	14.8	65.0	62.8	.506	59.3	74	N by W and N	108	"	Cloudy and <i>o</i> .
"	13th	121.0	.082	65.0	74.4	12.7	61.7	56.3	.339	48.2	55	N by E and N W by N.	142	"	Cloudy <i>o</i> and <i>g</i> .
"	14th	133.9	.084	64.4	75.0	20.8	54.2	56.1	.343	48.6	56	N W by N and N N W.	143	"	Chiefly clear & <i>w</i> .
"	15th	134.4	.064	62.0	74.8	21.2	58.6	54.8	.338	48.2	61	N N W & N W	150	"	Clear and <i>w</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.070
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 30.047

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 67.9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 27.6
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 81.2

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 71

The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December ... 0.01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 0.03
The total fall from 1st January to 15th December ... 61.13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 65.58

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *p* passing temporary showers, *f* foggy, *w* dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 17th December 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of October 1877.

Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
172	Paddy	26,628	53,256	52,152	1,863	72,806	646 4 0	.....
73	Rice	18,628	74,512	28,259	1,010	36,694	380 8 9	.....
17	Spices	3,050	61,000	5,582	199	7,960	79 6 0	.....
10	Jazbery	1,675	8,375	2,603	93	1,488	14 0 0	.....
1	Cotton	100	1,000	150	5	80	6 12 0	.....
3	Hemp	294	1,062	511	18	197	5 0 0	.....
3	Laterite stone	2,216	34	3,594	129	3,696	17 0 0	.....
2	Gram	160	240	327	13	480	4 8 0	.....
2	Piece-goods, twist, copper, &c.	371	33,100	371	13	520	7 14 9	.....
1	Wines, &c.	65	500	65	2	80	1 3 6	.....
8	Salt	1,152	5,760	2,029	72	1,206	15 8 0	.....
1	Lime	300	75	452	16	640	6 12 0	.....
4	Hides	1,380	13,800	1,977	71	2,696	29 4 0	.....
1	Twist, spelter, &c.	293	15,890	293	10	400	6 1 6	.....
2	Sundries	510	31,275	510	18	720	10 5 9	.....
2	Tiles	400	60	691	21	840	8 10 0	.....
24	Timbers	7,370	23,931	11,317	404	16,160	168 6 0	.....
2	Cocoanuts	180	270	284	10	400	3 12 0	.....
1	Turmeric	425	2,025	637	23	920	9 0 0	.....
1	Spelter, &c.	108	1,200	108	4	160	1 13 3	.....
1	Piece-goods, &c.	126	15,360	126	5	200	2 7 0	.....
2	Gallnuts, &c.	475	3,100	699	25	1,000	10 2 0	.....
1	Earthen pots, &c.	50	10	69	2	80	0 12 0	.....
8	Gunnies, &c.	949	12,825	1,370	49	1,950	22 11 9	.....
1	Ganjah	16	2,000	84	3	120	1 2 0	.....
1	Stick-lac, &c.	107	1,356	107	4	160	1 13 5	.....
1	Telegraph stores	92	100	192	7	280	2 10 0	.....
14	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,341	47	1,144	12 12 3	.....
300	Empty boats	.....	.....	34,984	1,218	42,078	395 12 7	.....
661	Total	67,120	5,02,136	1,49,894	5,353	1,94,615	1,872 4 4	0 1 8
83	Total of same month last year	2,366	6,911	7,206	260	5,586	67 5 8	0 2 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Timbers, 502 in number	.....	2,136	.....	.....	.....	196 12 0	.....
...	Bamboos, 12,791 in number	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	33 8 0	.....
...	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
...	Total	.....	2,399	.....	.....	.....	231 4 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	13 1 8	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Planks	50	20	103	4	64	0 8 0	.....
6	Empty boats	.....	.....	861	31	1,028	12 4 0	.....
7	Total	50	20	964	35	1,092	12 12 0	0 2 2
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	90	3	90	1 2 0	0 2 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Goyals, 1,450 in number	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1 3 4	.....
19	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Total	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1 3 4	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

(1) PRIVATE.

...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Total of same month last year	28,995	1,56,618	60,984	2,178	87,120	865 6 0	0 1 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	27 12 0	.....

Kendrapara Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.—(Continued.)

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Total	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Total of same month last year			2,691	96	3,840	59 0 10	0 1'9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total							
	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

661	Private, including miscellaneous	67,120	3,64,535	1,40,894	5,353	1,94,615	2,103 8 4	
26	Government stores, including miscellaneous	50	63	964	35	1,092	13 15 4	
687	Total	67,170	3,64,598	1,50,858	5,388	1,95,707	2,117 7 8	
84	Total of same month last year	2,366	7,142	7,386	263	5,646	81 9 4	

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

	Private, including miscellaneous							
	Government stores, including miscellaneous							
	Total							
236	Total of same month last year	28,995	1,56,914	63,675	2,274	90,960	932 2 10	
687	Grand Total	67,170	3,64,598	1,50,858	5,388	1,95,707	2,117 7 8	
320	Grand total of same month last year	31,361	1,64,056	71,061	2,537	96,606	1,013 12 2	

NOTE.

Unreceived balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	153 14 3
						2,117 7 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month...	...	...	...	...	Total	2,271 5 11
						1,478 2 9
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...		793 3 2

High Level Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

25	Paddy	5,060	10,120	9,892	353	11,762	143 4 0	
30	Salt	5,756	28,780	9,503	339	11,539	136 9 1	
36	Rice	3,734	14,936	7,611	272	9,076	107 2 6	
11	Cotton	822	8,220	1,848	66	1,878	23 0 0	
7	Ginrelly	560	2,240	1,121	40	1,358	17 8 0	
2	Lime	502	94	1,005	36	1,220	15 0 0	
3	Jaggery	440	2,200	696	25	845	9 12 0	
1	Timber	173	562	347	12	421	8 4 0	
2	Copper	320	9,600	458	16	471	5 4 0	
14	Gallnuts	32	32	64	2	76	5 6 0	
1	Turmeric	260	1,000	230	10	340	4 2 0	
4	Iron	104	520	207	7	251	4 2 0	
1	Castor seeds	116	406	232	8	281	3 6 0	
1	Palkee	90	90	218	8	265	3 0 0	
2	Fuel	110	11	445	16	48	2 1 2	
2	Gram	50	75	122	4	148	1 10 4	
1	Ginger	40	400	81	3	98	1 5 2	
2	Cocconut	40	60	126	5	153	1 10 4	
1	Thread	10	1,200	51	2	62	0 12 0	
1	Sundries	5	5	30	1	36	0 6 0	
1	Comb	38	380	76	3	43	0 12 0	
2	Leather	10	100	50	2	61	0 12 0	
3	Passenger boats			546	20	663	7 14 9	
59	Empty boats			4,131	148	4,678	62 15 7	
221	Total	18,212	81,031	59,140	1,898	45,773	565 12 11	0 2'3
88	Total of same month last year	8,844	40,577	17,526	625	17,441	223 3 0	0 2'4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total							
	Total of same month last year							

High Level Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
25	Rubble stone	4,048	63	8,160	290	290	39 12 0	.....
1	Crane boat	352	3,520	704	25	854	10 8 0	.....
21	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,483	196	3,716	49 14 0	.....
47	Total	4,400	3,583	14,296	511	4,860	100 2 0	0 39
31	Total of same month last year	4,394	74	8,760	313	1,776	81 6 0	88
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

222	Private, including miscellaneous	18,212	81,031	39,140	1,398	45,773	565 12 11	.....
47	Government stores, including miscellaneous	4,400	3,583	14,296	511	4,860	100 2 0	.....
269	Grand Total	22,612	84,614	53,436	1,909	50,633	665 14 11	.....
135	Grand total of same month last year ...	13,238	40,651	26,295	938	19,217	303 9 0	.....

NOTE.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month						70 14 0
						665 14 11
Total						736 12 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month						627 8 5
Balance at the end of the month						109 4 6

Taldanda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

27	Rice	6,023	17,921	10,412	372	372	6 8 4	.....
3	Paddy	635	625	994	36	177	1 13 5	.....
1	Jaggery	326	1,632	448	16	400	1 2 0	.....
1	Bamboos	225	30	420	15	150	1 0 10	.....
3	Gunny bags	530	550	1,410	50	50	0 14 2	.....
1	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	396	14	313	0 15 10	.....
37	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	6,387	228	684	5 13 6	.....
73	Total	7,739	20,758	20,467	731	2,146	18 4 1	16
12	Total of same month last year ...	1,647	1,902	4,365	155	2,187	13 3 7	11
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	30 timbers ... ..	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....
...	5,900 Bamboos ... ..	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4 14 8	.....
...	10 Passengers for 22 miles ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 7	.....
...	Total ... ..	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	8 15 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

8	Rubble	4,058	112	5,362	192	1,149	7 10 11	.....
1	Lime	178	50	378	13	297	0 15 1	.....
10	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,812	160	1,105	4 7 4	.....
19	Total	4,236	162	8,552	365	2,551	13 1 4	09
26	Total of same month last year ...	5,595	222	13,279	474	593	53 3 8	107
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Bamboos, No. 60,200 ... ..	.....	736	.....	.....	.....	87 0 0	.....
...	Total ... ..	.....	736	.....	.....	.....	87 0 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

73	Private, including miscellaneous	7,739	20,918	20,467	731	2,146	27 3 4	.....
19	Government stores, including ditto	4,236	808	8,552	365	2,551	106 1 4	.....
92	Grand total	11,975	21,816	29,019	1,036	4,697	127 4 8	.....
38	Grand total of same month last year ...	7,242	2,229	17,644	629	2,780	53 15 3	.....

Unrecovered balance on the 1st October 1877						Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month of October 1877						127 4 8
Total						127 4 8
Amount credited in the account for October 1877						100 1 4
Balance at the end of month						27 3 4

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
28	Betel-leaves	1,190	5,400	4,005	.....	.....	25 3 6	.....
27	Betel-nuts	450	3,200	775	.....	.....	11 10 0	.....
27	Bricks and tiles, No. 12,400	850	131	2,245	.....	.....	14 6 3	.....
22	Brass and copper, and their manufactures	2,975	90,575	7,940	.....	.....	67 15 6	.....
24	Coal and coke	13,250	5,721	27,445	.....	.....	206 3 0	.....
14	Cotton, raw	960	19,920	3,025	.....	.....	25 1 6	.....
62	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	5,435	1,75,070	17,025	.....	.....	173 2 6	.....
31	Cotton piece-goods (European)	2,220	1,64,500	6,740	.....	.....	83 0 0	.....
20	Ditto ditto (Indian)	500	71,230	4,235	.....	.....	32 10 6	.....
18	Cocoanuts, No. 31,930	841	935	3,040	.....	.....	32 11 6	.....
8	Curd	590	1,770	1,975	.....	.....	16 5 6	.....
3	Drugs and medicines	60	1,200	250	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....
56	Earthenware	4,665	1,392	15,750	.....	.....	81 11 9	.....
1,917	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,65,740	.....	.....	1,732 10 9	.....
16	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	5,550	11,875	9,650	.....	.....	102 3 0	.....
10	Firewood	1,500	460	3,415	.....	.....	13 0 3	.....
139	Gram and pulse	12,320	43,950	34,380	.....	.....	315 10 5	.....
6	Gunny-bags, No. 2,400	240	375	1,225	.....	.....	20 7 6	.....
5	Gunny cloth, No. 425	132	1,394	675	.....	.....	2 12 6	.....
3	Goat, No. 156	20	171	295	.....	.....	3 5 9	.....
1	Glassware	20	600	150	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....
1	Ghee	10	500	175	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
5	Hides of cattle, untanned, No. 4,750	630	4,080	1,175	.....	.....	16 8 0	.....
4	Horns	100	4,000	765	.....	.....	6 11 0	.....
2	Iron and its manufactures	60	600	325	.....	.....	7 15 6	.....
26	Jute, raw	3,600	12,400	7,300	.....	.....	29 4 0	.....
25	Linseed	4,775	13,800	8,550	.....	.....	121 4 0	.....
4	Lime and limestone	630	387	1,400	.....	.....	6 9 0	.....
39	Mustard	4,405	19,160	12,140	.....	.....	66 4 6	.....
53	Miscellaneous	2,707	6,189	11,305	.....	.....	80 2 0	.....
3	Oil	95	860	400	.....	.....	4 14 6	.....
1	Other saline substances	50	125	275	.....	.....	2 6 6	.....
36	Other fibres, raw	2,732	9,225	7,560	.....	.....	85 3 0	.....
1	Other fibres, manufactured	40	120	125	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....
1,607	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,65,320	.....	.....	992 3 0	.....
413	Paddy	38,246	53,332	67,315	.....	.....	1,204 8 3	.....
5	Pieces of tanned leather, No. 4,040	725	3,335	1,325	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
2	Rosin	325	2,075	550	.....	.....	8 5 0	.....
987	Rice	2,34,245	5,58,941	4,14,100	.....	.....	4,374 9 6	.....
8	Spices	660	4,275	1,365	.....	.....	18 9 3	.....
114	Salt	37,600	1,60,475	74,950	.....	.....	685 9 6	.....
87	Sugar, unrefined	9,885	50,339	12,320	.....	.....	140 1 0	.....
70	Straw, 1,240 kahans	11,094	5,403	38,970	.....	.....	166 1 6	.....
12	Silk, raw	159	1,00,160	1,160	.....	.....	9 5 3	.....
9	Sand	2,090	150	5,775	.....	.....	21 10 6	.....
135	Sal piles, No. 3,593	9,360	11,705	12,745	.....	.....	181 6 6	.....
5	Stone plates	825	6,175	1,550	.....	.....	27 3 6	.....
57	Tobacco	6,540	43,405	12,645	.....	.....	194 12 3	.....
103	Timber, No. 1,112	13,425	15,220	15,325	.....	.....	301 5 3	.....
8	Vegetable and other kinds of provisions	480	885	1,300	.....	.....	10 13 6	.....
24	Wheat	1,110	4,180	3,765	.....	.....	32 15 6	.....
6,288	Total	4,40,931	16,91,303	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	11,837 13 3	0 3
3,822	Total of same month last year	1,67,025	8,17,337	5,27,870	18,852	3,30,604	4,787 11 40	0 27
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Passengers, No. 16,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 13 7	.....
31	Salpiles, No. 764	.....	2,447	.....	.....	.....	24 9 0	.....
...	Rafts of timber, No. 123	.....	3,400	.....	.....	.....	17 6 0	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10 11	.....
16	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Total	.....	5,937	.....	.....	.....	355 7 6	.....
40	Total of same month last year	.....	816	.....	.....	.....	308 11 0	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—Nil.

ABSTRACT.

6,335	Private, including miscellaneous	4,40,931	16,97,240	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	12,213 4 9
...	Government stores, including ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,385	Grand total	4,40,931	16,97,240	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	12,213 4 9
3,862	Grand total of same month last year	1,67,025	8,18,163	5,27,870	18,852	3,30,604	5,996 6 9

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... 3,536 7 10
Amount of tollage for the month ... 12,213 4 9

Total ... 15,749 12 7

Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... 7,814 11 11

Balance at the end of the month ... 7,935 0 8

Hidgellie Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	23	1,100	850				
5	Coal and coke ...	180	95	545			15 6 6	
4	Cotton, raw ...	95	1,840	1,775			5 10 0	
14	Hemp ...	1,280	5,095	4,175			29 14 9	
311	Rice ...	33,033	68,910	69,890			32 5 9	
810	Paddy ...	1,24,039	1,29,543	2,04,020			918 13 6	
2	Lime ...	330	216	600			2,969 2 3	
3	Ghooting ...	469	52	925			5 4 0	
3	Sand ...	360	11	800			6 3 9	
3	Salt ...	7,142	29,379	16,500			6 4 0	
3	Mustard ...	160	794	490			184 6 3	
3	Betelnuts ...	85	530	510			2 11 0	
7	Jaggery ...	607	1,310	2,150			9 3 9	
7	Tobacco ...	165	828	835			33 1 0	
29	Timber, No. 443 ...	3,691	7,380	6,045			9 12 3	
1	Sondree piles (No. 183) ...	53	18	125			135 11 3	
1	Gurrun wood ...	25	75	80			0 13 9	
5	Firewood ...	442	85	1,150			0 8 9	
191	Miscellaneous ...	11,590	64,387	35,925			7 14 6	
1	Oil-cake ...	4	5	20			502 1 6	
1	Bamboos (No. 50) ...	20	3	50			0 2 3	
16	Bricks (No. 11,500) ...	1,101	291	3,250			0 14 6	
14	Cocoanuts (No. 7,000) ...	181	227	1,570			22 5 6	
1	Skins (No. 430) ...	67	50	225			25 6 3	
41	Straw (500 kahuns) ...	5,584	1,072	13,650			1 8 9	
3	Cotton piece-goods (102 bales) ...	204	2,200	500			93 13 6	
15	Earthenware (No. 13,774) ...	387	146	1,340			3 7 0	
8	Mats (No. 4,550) ...	635	2,225	1,910			11 5 0	
2	Ganges water ...			700			13 2 0	
1,080	Empty boats ...			92,510			4 13 0	
44	Passenger boats ...			5,260			1,132 3 3	
2,650	Total ...	1,91,663	3,18,168	4,69,255	16,759	3,53,066	6,229 8 3	0 33
1,851	Total of same month last year ...	91,317	1,31,460	2,83,865	10,138	1,75,233	3,080 4 0	0 33
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Passengers (No. 388) ...						12 4 3	
	Demurrage, &c. ...						20 5 9	
	Total ...						32 10 0	
	Total of same month last year ...						27 11 3	

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—NW.

ABSTRACT.

2,639	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,91,663	3,18,168	4,69,255	16,759	3,53,066	6,229 2 3	
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous ...							
2,651	Grand Total ...	1,91,663	3,18,168	4,69,255	16,759	3,53,066	6,229 2 3	
1,851	Grand total of same month last year ...	91,317	1,31,460	2,83,865	10,138	1,75,233	3,107 15 3	

						Rs. A. P.	
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...					2,235 9 3	
	Amount of tollage for the month ...					6,262 2 3	
	Total ...					8,497 11 6	
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...					7,511 13 6	
	Balance at the end of the month ...					985 14 0	

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

127	Rice, wheat, gram, barley, and peas ...	16,706	67,662	20,477	732	43,632	486 3 3	
23	Ghee ...	2,728	54,560	3,927	144	836	61 1 6	
23	Lime ...	4,706	2,700	5,239	193	10,706	127 2 6	
23	Sugar and goor ...	4,243	44,230	5,345	196	11,383	88 13 0	
4	Kunker ...	1,400	25	2,206	81	1,297	16 7 3	
4	Firewood ...	350	35	1,440	53	691	8 6 0	
4	Coal ...	1,657	346	1,787	66	853	14 3 6	
28	Salt ...	13,833	76,665	19,487	716	2,865	162 10 10	
42	Passenger boats ...			5,524	129	7,459	69 13 3	
186	Empty boats ...			5,650	203	8,135	163 0 11	
430	Total ...	47,193	2,46,243	68,094	2,533	95,383	1,187 14 0	0 23
33	Total of same month last year ...	1,754	8,505	9,011	531	15,101	101 11 1	0 12
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Bamboos ...						0 3 0	
1	Total ...						0 3 0	
	Total of same month last year ...						6 8 0	

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1876-77.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendraparah	Rs. A. P. 2,117 7 8	Rs. A. P. 11,815 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,013 12 2	Rs. A. P. 7,375 1 7	
High Level, Section I	665 14 11	3,288 13 6	503 9 0	1,701 10 2	
Taldanda	127 4 8	941 10 3	53 15 3	908 10 4	
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,910 11 3	16,045 7 10	1,371 4 5	9,985 6 1	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	12,213 4 9	60,371 1 0	5,096 6 9	26,687 5 3	
Hajgelice Tidal	6,262 2 3	53,011 12 0	3,107 15 3	26,569 7 10	
Total South-Western Circle ...	18,475 7 0	1,13,382 13 0	8,204 6 0	63,247 13 1	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Arrah	1,349 7 5	7,755 13 8	1,590 9 11	1,769 2 5	
Western Main	347 0 3	1,507 12 0	.....	.....
Total Sone Circle	1,696 7 8	9,263 9 8	1,590 9 11	1,769 2 5	
Grand Total	23,682 9 11	1,38,691 14 0	11,166 4 4	75,602 5 7	

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,

Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 17th December 1877.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	123,110½	2,09,606 5 9	19,213 18 4	13,31,748 20	5,23,161 11 9	47,956 9 10	7,32,768 1 6	49,030	97,997½	147,027½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	165 12 7	15 6 3	.....	408 12 10	37 9 6	572 9 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	2,860,863	37,71,037 6 8	345,680 5 3	2,88,00,324 20	1,12,24,480 4 1	1,028,910 13 10	1,49,95,537 10 9	986,636½	2,252,356½	3,238,993½
Total for 23 weeks ...	2,983,973½	39,80,663 12 5	364,894 3 7	3,01,32,073 0	1,17,47,641 15 10	1,076,867 3 8	1,57,28,305 12 3	1,035,666½	2,380,354½	3,416,021
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	114,885	1,91,928 12 11	17,593 9 6	13,23,291 0	5,81,610 14 0	53,314 6 7	7,73,539 10 11	51,727	95,974	147,701
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	149 15 7	13 14 11	.....	454 7 7	41 13 3	604 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,630,919½	35,48,578 7 5	3,25,286 7 2	2,90,69,358 20	92,75,977 3 9	850,297 18 3	1,28,54,555 11 2	1,013,639	1,793,191	2,716,830

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,285	23,446 4 9	2,149 4 10	2,11,355 20	49,149 6 0	4,505 7 8	72,595 10 9	5,320½	11,158½	16,479½
Or per mile of railway	.....	104 12 7	9 12 1	.....	219 10 7	20 2 9	324 7 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	141,124½	3,73,510 15 10	34,238 10 2	46,19,101 30	11,54,344 15 0	105,814 19 0	15,27,855 14 10	106,008	290,225½	396,233½
Total for 23 weeks	148,409½	3,96,957 4 7	36,387 15 0	48,30,457 10	12,03,494 5 0	110,320 6 3	16,00,451 9 7	111,328½	301,384	412,712½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,502½	35,034 10 3	3,211 10 2	2,14,157 0	58,542 6 0	5,366 7 8	93,577 0 3	6,797	15,727	22,524
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	156 9 3	14 7 1	.....	261 10 3	23 19 8	418 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	120,221½	3,71,822 13 0	34,083 15 2	23,67,545 20	6,04,426 1 6	55,405 14 6	9,76,348 14 6	109,941	155,227	265,168

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts. *		Weight carried.	Receipts. *		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	34,335	23,391 0 0	2,135 18 6	1,91,488 37	45,438 6 6	4,165 3 9	6,391 2 5
Or per mile of railway	217	147 3 10	13 9 11	1,210 2	287 2 1	26 6 5	39 16 4
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	810,419½	5,21,392 7 9	47,794 6 0	58,41,666 5	17,37,861 7 2	159,303 19 2	207,068 5 2
Total for 23 weeks ...	844,754½	5,44,693 7 9	49,930 4 6	60,32,555 2	17,83,290 13 8	163,469 2 11	213,399 7 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,720	21,680 6 3	1,987 7 4	2,00,066 10	41,177 1 4	3,774 11 4	5,761 18 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	200	137 0 0	12 11 2	1,264 10	260 3 3	23 17 0	36 8 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	764,921	4,75,897 0 6	43,615 12 10	48,04,224 36	12,01,116 12 8	110,111 10 10	133,737 3 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,847	1,563 0 0	156 6 0	14,490 0	530 0 0	53 0 0	209 6 0
Or per mile of railway	315	55 8 0	5 11 0	517 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	7 9 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	205,629	51,125 0 0	3,112 10 0	2,97,516 0	9,596 0 0	986 12 0	4,999 2 0
Total for 23 weeks	214,476	52,688 0 0	3,268 16 0	3,12,006 0	10,396 0 0	1,039 12 0	4,398 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,839½	1,372 8 0	137 5 0	14,143 20	572 10 0	57 5 3	194 10 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	351	49 0 0	4 18 0	505 5	20 7 0	2 0 11	6 13 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	207,947	27,913 14 9	2,791 7 10	3,05,585 34	9,874 2 0	987 8 3	3,773 16 1

NULHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,194	982 0 0	98 4 0	7,311 0	449 0 0	49 18 0	148 2 0
Or per mile of railway	81	36 0 0	3 12 0	268 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	5 8 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	46,809	22,142 0 0	2,214 4 0	1,55,093 0	13,132 0 0	1,218 4 0	3,432 8 0
Total for 23 weeks	49,003	23,124 0 0	2,312 8 0	1,60,314 0	12,681 0 0	1,268 2 0	3,569 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,850	871 15 6	87 4 0	6,396 31	440 10 6	44 19 3	132 5 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	68	32 0 0	3 4 0	234 30	16 8 0	1 13 0	4 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,944	20,058 12 7	2,095 17 8	91,984 23	8,418 12 0	841 17 4	2,847 15 0

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th December 1877 on 79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,400½	3,455 12 0	345 11 6	26,335 0	2,957 12 0	295 15 6	641 7 0
Or per mile of railway	95	43 13 0	4 7 6	333 0	37 7 0	3 14 10	8 2 4
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	160,991½	70,042 13 3	7,004 5 7	4,49,384 0	45,004 6 6	4,500 8 10	11,594 14 5
Total for 23 weeks	1,63,482	73,498 9 3	7,349 17 1	4,75,719 0	47,962 2 6	4,796 4 4	12,146 1 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 46½ miles	2,134	854 12 3	85 9 7	15,974 20	1,265 4 6	126 10 8	212 0 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45	18 3 6	1 16 5	243 20	27 6 0	2 14 9	4 11 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	56,888½	23,745 4 3	2,374 10 7	4,48,078 20	30,955 4 0	3,095 10 7	5,470 1 2

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 134½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,913½	999 15 6	99 19 11	7,906 0	1,054 0 0	105 8 0	205 7 11
Or per mile of railway	14	7 7 5	0 14 11	57 0	8 0 0	0 16 0	1 8 6
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	15,796	10,177 2 6	1,017 14 4	50,843 20	7,151 5 3	715 2 7	1,732 16 11
Total for 14 weeks	17,709½	11,177 2 6	1,117 14 3	58,509 20	8,205 5 3	820 10 7	1,938 4 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1876	1387	WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1418
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Jail Department for 1876	1400	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 16th to 22nd December 1877	1421
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd December 1877	1409	Abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of Oct. 1877	1423
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877	1412	Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and Cloud Observations	1425
Wholesale prices-current in the undermentioned Markets for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877	1416	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1877	1424
		Report of Fluctuations of traffic on the East Indian Railway for the month of November 1877	1426
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1428

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1877.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1876.

Read again—

The Reports for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

MR. MONRO explains that in submitting the report on the police administration for the year 1876, he labours under the double disadvantage of having had no charge of the department during the year, and of having been even absent from the country on furlough during almost the whole of the period. He has therefore been compelled to base his opinions and suggestions on the record of the work of the police as it came before him on taking charge of the department.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the force for the year was 89 officers (including eleven employed in Assam) and 18,835 men. The strength of the

Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force, including the establishment for miscellaneous civil duty, was 653. Of the total number, 15,797 men were employed on general police duties, 1,661 in guarding jails, 974 in guarding treasuries, 261 as salt preventive police, 168 as opium guard, and 627 as frontier guards. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1876-77 was Rs. 38,74,363, against a gross budget grant of Rs. 39,56,625. The saving thus effected was Rs. 82,262. During the current year the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled, by the loyal co-operation of Mr. Monro, to effect permanent reductions which will further diminish the cost of the police without injuring its efficiency. The cost of the purely civil police was Rs. 25,27,809, or 8 pies per head of population. The rate, however, varied in different parts of the Lower Provinces from 6·1 pies per head in Behar to 11·7 pies in Orissa and one anna in Chota Nagpore. The proportions borne by the civil police to area and population also exhibit considerable divergences. In Bengal the former is one to every 8 square miles; in Behar it is one to every 10·7; in Orissa one to every 7·2, and in Chota Nagpore one to every 21·1. The latter is one to every 3,701 persons in Bengal, to every 4,959 in Behar, to every 2,365 in Orissa, and to every 2,505 in Chota Nagpore. It will be observed that the civil police bears a much higher numerical proportion to the population in Orissa and Chota Nagpore than in Bengal or Behar. This is explained, as regards Chota Nagpore, by the very low proportion to area, the police force being distributed over a vast extent of country. But in Orissa the proportion both to area and to population is higher than in any of the other three provinces. This is a circumstance which requires careful consideration. The people of Orissa are probably the most law-abiding in these provinces, and organized crime is practically unknown among them. It seems probable that a much smaller force should suffice for the preservation of order and detection of offences in this division, and the Inspector-General should consider whether it is not possible to make considerable reductions in the strength now allotted to it.

3. The strength of the municipal police was reduced during the year by two sub-inspectors, three head-constables, and sixteen constables. No statement is given of the gross expense incurred by municipalities in maintaining their police. The Inspector-General remarks on the number of casualties in the municipal police, arising chiefly from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, particularly in the municipalities of the Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca districts. The casualties in Howrah were 75 per cent. of the gross strength, in 24-Pergunnahs 46 per cent., and in Dacca 45 per cent. The Inspector-General rightly observes that no force can possibly be efficient if it be renewed every two or three years, and that there must be something radically wrong in the organization of a body of which the members desert or resign in this wholesale manner. If lower pay is given in Howrah and the municipalities of the 24-Pergunnahs than in Calcutta and the suburbs, the large number of casualties in the former is easily explained. It is undoubted, moreover, that the great recent expansion of the trade of the port of Calcutta and of the local manufacturing industry has, by raising the price of labour, tended to unsettle the conditions of service generally on low fixed salaries. It is probable that somewhat similar causes are in operation in many districts in Eastern and Central Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that men who are found incompetent in the district police are sometimes transferred to the municipal police. This should not be allowed. Deserving members of the municipal police force should be taught to look for promotion to the regular police when it is not available in their own body, and some stimulus to good conduct would thus be given.

4. Act VI of 1870, for the regulation of village chowkeedars, has now been introduced into most districts in the province, with the exception of the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. The Inspector-General is not prepared to express an opinion on the merits of the system. Such Commissioners, however, as have noticed the subject in their reports appear to expect favourable results as soon as the Act shall have been in operation for some time. In some districts, it is said, the chowkeedars do not receive their pay with regularity. As the Act, however, provides a specific procedure for the enforcement of this payment, it would seem that there must be some want of vigour or regularity in the

administration of the law. This subject should have the earnest attention of the police and the district authorities generally. It is only through the means of an efficient rural police that successful police administration is possible. Such a result will certainly never be attained solely through the efforts of the small body of regular police scattered throughout the country. The best test of a really efficient police officer is his acquaintance with the rural police of his jurisdiction, and the extent to which he utilizes their local knowledge to keep himself informed of the condition of their villages and the movements of suspicious characters. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that during the past year the chowkeedars are said to have generally presented themselves for periodical report at the police-stations to which they belong with more regularity than heretofore. This is a point to which the attention of all inspecting officers should be constantly directed. Only 182 village policemen were rewarded during the year, while the number punished was very much greater. In the Burdwan district alone as many as 950 were punished for various derelictions of duty. This is very unsatisfactory, and appears to point to the infliction of either capricious or petty and insufficient punishments. No explanation is offered on this point. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor gathered from the officers whom he spoke to on the subject when on tour that there is every prospect that the Act will work well when it is judiciously enforced.

5. The Railway, Cantonment, and Salt Preventive Police call for no special notice. Road patrols have been maintained in a condition of efficiency, and the highways have generally been free from robbery. The boat establishment in the eastern districts is not on as satisfactory a footing as might be wished, but such as it is, it has been fairly utilized. Much more extensive use was made of the provisions of the law relating to the quartering of punitive police on disturbed villages during the past than during the previous year. Of the 12 parties of police entertained for the purpose of suppressing local crime, three were located on certain villages in the Shahabad district in consequence of the frequency of robberies which had been traced to the villagers and the landowners.

6. It is satisfactory to find that almost all the inspectors and sub-inspectors and most of the head-constables are able to read and write. The number of constables in the metropolitan districts, who can speak English, is said to be increasing. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that their efficiency as policemen is in any way increased by an imperfect knowledge of English; but, except under very special circumstances, no constable should be promoted to be a head-constable unless he can read and write his own language easily and freely. The health of the police, as shown in the hospital returns, which necessarily exclude all cases of temporary or trifling illness at outlying stations, was bad in many districts. The admissions to hospital were 100 per cent. or more in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Julpigoree, and amongst the Railway Police. The death-rate was 5·7 per cent. in Backergunge, and exceeded 4 per cent. in Maldah, Dinagore, and Noakholly. It was singularly low in Mozufferpore and Shahabad. Resignations were most numerous in the Railway Police, and in the districts of Howrah, Chittagong, and 24-Pergunnahs, owing doubtless to superior attractions in the local labour market.

7. The conduct of the police during the year shows no improvement on the previous year. The Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly police again head the list in respect of bad conduct. In Howrah, also, dismissals were very numerous. Altogether 631 policemen were convicted judicially, against 600 in the previous year, and 3,832 were punished departmentally, against 4,189. Of officers, 1·5 per cent., and of men 1·7 per cent., were punished for offences under the Penal Code; convictions under the Police Act were 1 and 1·5 per cent., and departmental punishments were 32·1 and 16·2 per cent. respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these figures, especially those relating to officers, to be unsatisfactory. One sub-inspector, one head-constable, and four constables were punished after judicial enquiry for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and one head-constable and eleven constables were convicted of extortion. In addition to these, one inspector, two sub-inspectors, four head-constables, and four constables were put on trial for torture or extortion, but were acquitted. The inspector was honourably acquitted. The number of policemen holding good-conduct rings was increased by 421 during the year. The list of policemen specially rewarded for distinguished ability, courage, or address includes 10 inspectors,

28 sub inspectors, 58 head-constables, and 175 constables. It would appear, however, that no occasion for the bestowal of reward arose in 27 districts. Inspectors Green and Haraprasad Das were selected for special reward for distinguished success in the detection of dacoities. The services of the last-named officer have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and he has recently been promoted to the grade of inspector in recognition of them.

8. The aggregate number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 117,559, against 120,838 in 1875; 126,122 in 1874; 110,627 in 1873, and 104,121 in 1872. The Inspector-General remarks that there were exceptional circumstances in 1874 which tended to increase the amount of crime. But, though the figures for the past year show an improvement on 1875 as well as on 1874, they are still largely in excess of those reported for 1872 and 1873. If false cases are deducted, the total numbers are 85,205 for 1872; 90,882 for 1873; 99,121 for 1874; 94,783 for 1875, and 95,747 for 1876. It is thus seen that the actual amount of crime committed during the past year shows a small increase on 1875 and a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873. The proportion of crime to area was 1 to 1.6 square mile, and to population 1 to 629 souls. The decrease in the number of false cases instituted is satisfactory. The number of such cases instituted was 21,812, against 26,055 in 1875. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that the number of false cases reported from each district is at all a fair test of the extent to which unfounded accusations are really made. It certainly does not correspond with what is known of the general litigiousness of the people of different parts of the province. Thus, while Chittagong shows only 9.2 per cent. of false cases, the adjoining district of Noakholly has 18.8; whereas in 1873 the proportion was reversed, Chittagong having 53 per cent. and Noakholly 39. Eastern and Central Bengal have always been noted for the tendency of the people to fight out their battles in the civil or criminal courts, and it might be presumed that a larger proportion of the cases reported would prove to be false in these tracts than elsewhere. Yet, while Tipperah and Mymensingh only show 16 per cent. each, Chittagong only 9, and Pubna only 13, Beerbhoom has 30, Bhagulpore 37, and Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, 36, 34, and 31 per cent. respectively. There is too much reason to fear that in many districts the habit exists of returning hopeless or troublesome cases as false. This is a mode of proceeding on the part of the police which a really active, efficient Magistrate would at once check. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that of 2,186 cases reported in Bhagulpore, 809, or 37 per cent., were absolutely false, while in the neighbouring district of Monghyr the larger number of 2,761 only produced 343, or 13 per cent. of such cases. The number of cases reported as false in Bhagulpore has for several years been large. The Commissioner explains this on the theory "that the people are greater liars than in other parts of the division." This statement contrasts strangely with the results of prosecutions for false complaint. In Bhagulpore only fifteen persons were convicted last year, or less than in any other district of the division. The theory of the Commissioner and the practice of the Magistrate should be reconciled. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly observes that, with the conspicuous exception of Dinagepore, false cases are nowhere markedly on the increase, and that as a rule a decrease is reported; but there are still many districts in which an unduly high percentage is maintained. That Bengal will always show a large number of false cases is to be expected; but it is quite necessary that on the one hand such charges should not be brought with impunity, and on the other the police should not be allowed to shirk their work on such pretence. The Commissioners' reports have not provided the Inspector-General with materials from which to place before Government a statement showing the results of prosecutions for false complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that full information on this subject may be supplied in future. Meanwhile, a report should be submitted, showing how many of the 1,684 persons who brought false charges in Backergunge, and of the 2,198 who acted similarly in the Orissa Division, were brought to justice. The Inspector-General remarks that in the great majority of instances Magistrates have to adopt the view put forward by the police. But this is true rather of individual cases than as a general rule. Every Magistrate, by personally investigating a fair number of cases taken at random, has it in his power to establish an effectual check. Careful supervision

of the police, and determined prosecution of persons shown to have deliberately and maliciously set the machinery of justice to work on false charges, could not fail to remove to a great extent what is still a decided reproach to the criminal administration of Bengal.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks on the subject of cases in which no enquiry is made. These cases numbered 10,864, or no less than 9·2 per cent. of the total reported. It is said that in some districts an arbitrary money standard of investigation is fixed, the police availing themselves of the discretion allowed them in all cases in which the value of the property stolen is less than Rs. 5. Such a practice is most irregular, and Mr. Eden finds it difficult to believe that any Magistrate could sanction it. The police are provided for the protection of the poor as well as of the rich, but such an order as this practically involves the exclusion of the most helpless class from some of the benefits of good government. The punishment of offenders and the prevention of further crime is even more important than the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners. The petty thief may cause in the aggregate a greater amount of suffering than even the professional dacoit, and nothing more surely leads to an increase in the numbers and confidence of this class than the systematic neglect by the police of petty depredations. The Inspector-General justly remarks that the very fact of information being given shows that the informant desires enquiry, and that police reports in which the contrary is stated should always be received with caution. A careful police enquiry, though it may not attain the precise object with which it was instituted, will often, if properly conducted, lead to important collateral results, and will never be without a good effect on the local bad characters; while the encouragement of the police in refraining from enquiry on every possible pretext cannot but make them indolent and worthless. The returns for the year furnish an illustration of this. The Gya police refrained from enquiry in 32 per cent., and the Sarun police in 38 per cent., of the cases reported, while the police of the neighbouring districts of Patna and Chumparun enquired into nearly every case, the instances in which no enquiry was held being only 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively. But the results of the year show that the Patna police had 64 per cent. of convictions to arrests, and the Chumparun police 65, while Gya had only 59 per cent. and Sarun only 53. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in such cases; but he would prefer an enquiry in every case, however hopeless or petty, to the manifest abuse which has been allowed in Bankoora, Rajshahye, Bogra, Gya, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Manbhoom.

10. The net total of cases under enquiry during the year, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year and exclusive of false cases, was 87,015. In 34,092, or 39·2 per cent., of these convictions were obtained, against 38·9 per cent. in 1875 and 39·8 per cent. in 1874. The total number of persons in custody was 95,770, and of these 57,092, or 59 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted on the number put on trial was 62, against 61·3 in 1875 and 61·7 in 1874. The results were most unsatisfactory in Backergunge, Jessore, and Cuttack, where less than half the number of persons arrested were convicted. In Howrah the results, judged by this standard, were especially satisfactory. Of 91,253 persons actually placed on trial during the year, 30,146 were acquitted either by the Magistrates or by the Sessions Courts. In the Resolution on the Police Report for 1875, Sir Richard Temple drew attention to the apparently inferior results obtained in Bengal compared with those of other provinces. It has since been shown that this was owing to a difference of system in the interpretation of some of the terms used in the returns, and Mr. Monro has found that, calculated on the system pursued in some of the sister Administrations, the results for the past year in regard to acquittals are 2 per cent. in favour of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple at the same time animadverted very strongly on the large number of persons whom the results of trials showed to have been wrongly arrested. There has been a slight improvement in this respect during the past year; still the unfavourable proportion is so large as to require very careful consideration, though no doubt circumstances beyond the control of the police do often lead to the failure of cases which an investigating officer may have honestly believed to have been proved before him. That ignorance and dishonesty on the part of the police are responsible for many apparent failures of justice is undeniable; but to account fully for all the

acquittals that take place it is also necessary to take into consideration the ignorance and dishonesty of the witnesses. The first cause is that to which the attention of Magistrates and District Superintendents must be primarily directed. As far as may be possible, ignorant head-constables, to whom a vast number of the less important cases are entrusted for enquiry, and who even in the more serious cases are generally first on the spot and have opportunities for mischievous meddling, should be weeded out, and on no account should illiterate men of this class be placed in charge of outposts. Unceasing vigilance in the scrutiny of reports and constant inspections are duties of which the last, at least, is avowedly neglected in several districts. With reference to the remarks made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 88, pointing out how entirely the existing system under which prosecutions are conducted fails to counteract the shortcomings of witnesses, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the attention of all Magistrates may with advantage be drawn to the orders issued on the subject in 1871 (circular orders No. 60 of 15th November), in which it was pointed out to all officers that it was by no means the law or the spirit of the law that functions really judicial should be exercised by the police, and that trials before Magistrates should be of the nature of small sessions trials. District Magistrates must see that the orders then issued are attended to. Very serious cases should, whenever possible, be investigated by Joint and Deputy Magistrates on the spot, and these officers should moreover be made to understand that it is an essential portion of their duty to take up every serious case at the earliest convenient stage, to sift the evidence brought before them to the bottom, and not merely to sit as judicial officers deciding cases on the evidence sent in by the investigating officers. It is of the utmost importance that the Court Inspector's staff should be formed of picked men from among the sub-inspectors and the head-constables of the district. District Superintendents should satisfy themselves that proper arrangements are made day by day for the prosecution of such police cases as come up for trial, and that the officer deputed to conduct each case is thoroughly conversant with the facts. They should test the capacity of each officer by attending in person from time to time in the courts of the different Magistrates. District Magistrates should endeavour to establish more cordial relations between the higher officers of police and the native Magistrates. At present intercourse between officers of this class is too purely official and formal, and no doubt many misunderstandings would be avoided by a freer interchange of views and opinions.

11. The results of sessions trials are again reported to be unfavourable. The high percentage of acquittals in Patna (63), Burdwan (52), and Moorshedabad (51), jury districts, and in Maldah (60), Bhagulpore (58), Tipperah (52), and Durbhunga (51), all non-jury districts, is specially unsatisfactory. An attempt was recently made to procure through the Legal Remembrancer some information on the subject of the constant failure of sessions cases before the Patna sessions. This attempt was not successful, and, as the Inspector-General is not able to state the results of the trials with reference to each class of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to suspend his judgment on the subject for the present. It may be remarked, however, that recent reports show that the results of session trials in Patna have been more satisfactory. Looking to the results exhibited in this report, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that the whole fault lies with the juries. The proportion of acquittals in Maldah and Bhagulpore was higher than in any non-jury district, and this cannot be owing to any prejudices against the police on the part of either of the Judges, as the same Judges, sitting in Dinagapore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, convicted, the former in a considerable, and the latter in a very large, number of cases.

12. The proportion of stolen property recovered was generally fair. Applied to any individual district for any particular year, this is a very unsafe test of police efficiency. An accident entirely unconnected either with the negligence and stupidity or the vigilance and ability of the police may make the result appear extremely favourable or the reverse. But when the want of success in this respect is conspicuously sustained in any one district during a series of years, there can be no question of the incompetence or indolence of the police. This is the judgment which must be passed on the police of Bankoora, where the percentage recovered was only 12 in 1874, 5 in 1875, and 3.9 in 1876. This district, which is one of the lightest in Bengal, is

prominently mentioned more than once by the Inspector-General as exhibiting discreditable results.

13. The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class during the past five years :—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	3,120	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700
II	Serious offences against the person	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108
III	Serious offences against person and property or against property only	20,210	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280
IV	Minor offences against the person	3,994	4,126	6,495	9,562	9,073
V	Minor offences against property	38,767	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832
VI	Other offences not specified above	14,407	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,237
	Other special laws	599	672	951	726	495
	Total	85,205	90,882	99,187	94,783	95,745

14. The number of cases of false coining and cognate offences increased from 135 in 1875 to 160 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 83 cases. No instance of extensive organization appears to have been brought to light. Under "rioting and unlawful assembly" there is a satisfactory decrease from 2,044 to 1,933 cases. Indeed, with the exception of 1874, the past year shows a smaller number of cases than any of its five immediate predecessors, and it may be said that the gradual decrease from 2,502 cases in 1873 is being fairly sustained. In the Dacca and Patna Divisions alone do the statistics of this class of crime call for any further special remarks. The former division contributes no less than 736 to the total of 1,933 cases reported in the province, and a steady increase is shown from 589 cases in 1873. Furreedpore and Backergunge give 188 and 210 cases respectively. No less than 19 cases in these two districts were attended with loss of life, and in Furreedpore one resulted in a cowardly and brutal murder of a zemindar by his tenants. Such a state of things as this is most discreditable to the local authorities. The law contains ample provision for the prevention of such disorders at the expense of those who assume a turbulent or threatening attitude. It is too often the custom for the police only to take cognizance of dangerous disputes after a breach of the peace has actually occurred. But a timely report, followed by the exaction of security from the landholders, and especially from their subordinate agents, the promoters and fomenters of such disturbances, and the appointment of special police, would prevent the great majority of the serious riots which occur. This class of crime could not have increased so seriously in Furreedpore and Backergunge had there not been great laxity on the part of the police, and an absence of vigour and judicious action on the part of the Magistrates. The Government will always be ready, on proper representation, to sanction the quartering of punitive police on specially turbulent villages. But the Lieutenant-Governor will hold the local authorities responsible if every effort is not made to remove what Mr. Monro justly calls a blot on our administration. In the Patna Division 272 cases occurred, or 13 less than during the previous year. Out of 153 of these which were decided judicially during the year, convictions were obtained in 137. This is very satisfactory. The riot in Durbhunga was followed by vigorous and judicious action on the part of the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; but the antecedents of the case afforded a striking example of the ease with which occurrences of this kind might often be prevented, and the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out at the time that the police had been culpably negligent and the sub-district officer less energetic than might have been desired.

15. The gross number of serious offences against the person was 4,108, against 4,184 in 1875 and 3,905 in 1874. Convictions were obtained in 39.6 per cent. of the cases only, against 41 and 42 respectively in the two previous years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 44. These unsatisfactory results are in great measure attributable to the failure of the police in murder cases. The total number of murders was 342, against 302. The number of cases of murder by dacoits is again very small, but in murder by poison and in "other murders" a considerable increase is reported. The Inspector-General rightly observes that it is impossible to account satisfactorily for fluctuation in this crime. All that the police can do is to have as many offenders as possible punished. The want of success, however, which attends the police action in this

class of offence is deplorable. Only 36.3 per cent. of the cases were detected, and only 273 persons out of 994 arrested, or 27.4 per cent., were convicted. The Inspector-General cites several instances to show that, as usual, juries are very unwilling to convict on a capital charge. One case which attracted much attention during the year showed that Judges sometimes share this feeling. There is much truth in what Mr. Monro says of the tendency of police officers to remain content with the confession of a prisoner, without procuring corroborative proof on the various points connected with it. This circumstance no doubt accounts for many failures of justice in cases where confessions made before the committing officer are retracted before the Judge. The great importance of giving instructions and directions on this point to the subordinate police when conducting difficult investigations should be impressed on both Magistrates and Superintendents. Only two of the three cases of murder by dacoits were brought to trial during the year, and in both of these convictions were obtained. Eleven out of 16 cases of murder by robbers were successfully prosecuted. Of 23 cases of murder by poison, only seven resulted in the conviction of the guilty persons. "Other murders," as has already been observed, show a considerable increase, while culpable homicide and the cognate offences of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons all show a decrease. In all these cases the Dacca Division heads the list. The turbulence and disregard of life which appear to prevail in this division require very special attention. Out of 42 cases of ordinary murder which occurred in the two districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, 20 resulted in convictions. The results of the police enquiries were very unfavourable to the force in Nuddea, Chittagong, Rungpore, and Mymensingh. In Patna only two out of 21 persons committed to the sessions, in Moorshedabad only three out of 26, and in Dacca only three out of 31, were convicted. These are all jury districts. Under culpable homicide only 79 convictions were obtained in 203 cases. The results were specially bad in Bhagulpore, where 11 cases occurred without one being detected. The most striking feature in the returns of grievous hurt is the extraordinary variation in the number of cases accepted as false in the different divisions. Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chittagong show 67, 68, and 86 per cent. respectively, while Bhagulpore has only 9, and Patna and Dacca, where nearly half of the total number of charges were laid, have only 12 and 15 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it possible that in the first three divisions charges of grievous hurt, which on enquiry turn out to be cases of simple hurt only, are erroneously entered as false instead of being transferred to the appropriate sub-head of the statement. There has been a considerable decrease in cases of administering stupefying drugs, and it is specially satisfactory that the Patna Division, which has hitherto been generally conspicuous for this class of crime, shows only one case. Cases of kidnapping have fallen from 216 to 178, and the decrease is remarkable in the Dacca Division, which formerly headed the list. The case referred to by the Commissioner of Rajshahye seems to point to a system of domestic slavery known to and connived at by the police. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have a full report on the result of the sessions trial. The more grievous forms of wrongful confinement and restraint, of which 170 cases occurred, are only of frequent occurrence in the Dacca Division. This division contributed 106 cases, of which only six were successfully prosecuted. It is discreditable that outrages of this description should be so common, and, in the vast majority of cases, should be committed with impunity.

16. There has not been much fluctuation in minor offences against the person, 9,073 cases having occurred against 9,862 in the previous year. The result of prosecutions in cases of wrongful restraint was very unsatisfactory, 1,821 persons being acquitted against 1,484 convicted. The Dacca Division takes the lead in these as in most other offences of this nature. The Dinagepore district shows 265 cases false out of 335 reported. The Lieutenant-Governor must decline to believe that these figures represent actual facts.

17. The actual number of dacoities which happened in each of the past four years was—

1873	...	...	...	...	...	325
1874	...	...	...	...	...	421
1875	...	...	...	...	...	236
1876	...	...	...	...	...	137

The decrease has been general, but it is most marked in the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Nine districts are said to have been entirely free from this crime during the year. The districts in which the reported decrease is most conspicuous are Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. The number of cases under trial during the year was 154, against 254 in 1875, and 397 persons were convicted against 347. The results of trials were satisfactory in Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Balasore, and Lohardugga, and most unsatisfactory in Mymensingh, Patna, and Manbhoom, where every prisoner was acquitted. The Midnapore Police, under Inspector Haraprasad Das, appear to have specially distinguished themselves in dealing with this crime. Convictions were obtained by them in 19 out of 24 cases, and 73 per cent. of the persons sent up were committed to the sessions. They also operated successfully against the offenders in a case which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Dacca Division the detective action was feeble, and convictions were only obtained in two out of 16 cases. The police appear to be generally baffled in river dacoities, but the Inspector-General believes that he has found a valuable clue in the connection between some of these gangs and the professional Kayast dacoits of Punka Chur, on the Madhumati. In the Patna Division only five cases out of 18 were successfully investigated. Similarly unsatisfactory results were reported in 1875, and it is evident that in this division dacoits have little to fear from the detective ability of the police. The great decrease in dacoity throughout the province may, it is hoped, be to some extent the direct outcome of the orders of 30th November 1875, in which Sir Richard Temple expressed his intention of no longer tolerating the prevalence of this crime in Bengal; but a decrease in this crime is also to be expected during seasons of prosperity and commercial and agricultural activity. In the orders alluded to, attention was directed to the various means at the disposal of the police by which it might be made impossible for dacoits to pursue their profession with impunity, and crime might thus be checked by the probability of subsequent detection. The police, however, have not confined themselves to supervision of bad characters. In most districts they have found it more convenient to have them locked up in jail and supported at the cost of the State on suspicion of bad livelihood. A large reduction in the number of dacoities was under the circumstances naturally to be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor will have occasion to remark on this subject further on. It is to be observed, however, that, except in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Moorshedabad, no special measures of prevention, beyond an indiscriminate crusade against persons said by the Police to be bad characters, appear from the report to have been taken. In Midnapore a thorough acquaintance with the movements of the dacoits brought them promptly to justice; in Hooghly the decrease in dacoities is attributed to general vigilance and to an effective system of patrol; in Moorshedabad special measures were taken to watch the Gowallahs of the Hijlmat, and these marauders found no opportunity for committing their usual depredations.

18. In robberies there was a decrease from 171 to 141, but only 37 per cent. resulted in convictions. None of the cases have been specially noticed by the Inspector-General. Mr. Monro draws attention to the burning down of the Moonsif's cutcherry at Khoolna. In connection with a similar case of incendiarism, the attention of Government was drawn in the report for 1875 to the danger of keeping judicial records in combustible buildings. The subject of providing fire-proof safes or chambers for this purpose is now being considered in the Public Works Department.

19. The gross number of cases of lurking house-trespass or burglary, theft, theft of cattle, and receiving stolen property during each of the past two years was—

	1875.	1876.	1876—CONVICTIONS.	
			Cases.	Persons.
Lurking house-trespass ...	22,185	20,619	1,564	2,435
Theft ...	24,450	24,589	7,281	11,326
Cattle-theft ...	1,999	1,823	867	1,342
Stolen property ...	2,277	2,087	1,526	2,623

The results of enquiries were very unsatisfactory in burglaries, and not creditable in thefts. In cases of stolen property the outturn of prosecutions was good, but it must not be forgotten that charges under this head are rarely made

except by the police, and then only in cases where property has actually been discovered in the course of other enquiries and success is generally assured. The failure of the police in burglary cases is most lamentable, and Mr. Monro confesses that he cannot hope to repress petty crime of this class by any fear of detection by our police, and he proposes to deal with it, as dacoities have been dealt with, by locking up all whom the police believe to be likely to steal.

20. This is a conclusion which Mr. Eden cannot at all accept; nor, indeed, is the Inspector-General's exposition of his view free from much inconsistency. In treating of dacoities he attributes the decrease to the more systematic repressive measures which have been taken against bad characters, the chief among which is their incarceration in default of security for good conduct, and takes much credit for the action of the police in working these sections of the law. But in discussing the subject of petty crime, where he has to account for an increase of offences, he states that "the result of our police operations has been to drive the perpetrators of serious crimes, committed at intervals and on the property of the well-to-do, to take to petty thefts and burglaries committed constantly, and on the rich and poor indiscriminately;" and he elsewhere remarks with much justice that the people probably "prefer taking the chance of a dacoity or two happening at intervals in their villages to being systematically plundered of small sums or property of small value by old dacoits converted into local petty thieves." It appears, then, that, although 3,618 bad characters were locked up last year in pursuit of the object of exterminating dacoity, a very large number of dacoits are still at large, of whom some committed the 137 dacoities which occurred during the year, and the others, prevented by the vigilance of the police from committing crime in numbers of five and upwards, have taken to solitary burglaries and thefts. With apparent inconsistency the decrease in the number of burglaries in Dinagapore is attributed to the working of the vagrancy sections of the law by the Magistrate of that district. Enquiries have convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the law has been grossly abused in that district, and a review of the cases by the Commissioner showed that the bulk of the convictions were not warranted by the evidence. Mr. Monro remarks that if we stop here, we leave half our work undone, and he advocates measures of repression which will largely diminish petty, as they have largely diminished serious, crime. In other words, having, by locking up for various terms or requiring security from 7,765 persons in three years, succeeded in reducing the number of offences against property from 64,808 in 1873 to 61,112 in 1876, we are to go on until we have locked up the offenders in the great majority of the latter. This is a sufficiently appalling prospect, and, apart altogether from the question of accommodation for the vast multitude of suspects whom it proposes to imprison, the Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to understand how any one with the results of the last year's police action before him could support such a scheme. It is not clear how it happens that, while the police by mere force of supervision have been able to deter large numbers of criminals from associating in gangs of five, and thus committing dacoity, their success stops abruptly at this point, and they are powerless either to prevent criminals from committing burglaries alone, or in twos or threes, or to lay their hands on those over whom they are said to keep so strict a watch. The evil is probably greater, and the result more demoralizing to the lower classes, than the continuance of dacoity. Mr. Eden does not in the least doubt that the efforts of the police in watching the movements of bad characters were productive of much good during the year, and that they prevented the commission of much organized crime. But he believes that such efforts properly guided would have sufficed for the whole object which has been attained, without the aid of wholesale locking up of suspects; and further, that legitimate supervision of bad characters and the utilization of the knowledge thus acquired of their habits and movements should, and must, suffice for the prevention and detection of petty as of serious offences against property. The extent of the injustice and oppression which has been occasioned by prosecutions for bad livelihood is apparent on the face of the returns. Of 4,861 persons who were actually tried for bad livelihood during the past year, no less than 1,243, or more than 25 per cent, were acquitted. These are very different from acquittals for

specific offences. It may often happen that an innocent man is sent up for trial for a specific offence by a perfectly honest investigating officer. But where the charge is one of general bad livelihood, depending chiefly on the repute in which a man is held by his neighbours, an ordinarily careful police officer can rarely be deceived. But this is not all. It appears that the number of cases of cognizable dishonest crime, serious and petty, was 938 less in 1876 than in 1875, and Mr. Eden is willing to admit that this may possibly be to some extent the result of the imprisonment of 1,138 more persons on suspicion in the former than in the latter year, though even this is very doubtful. In some districts, however, such as Monghyr, a positive increase in burglaries has followed on the imprisonment of a large number of suspects. After allowance is made for the fact that the proportion of convictions to detected cases shows that on the average three persons are concerned in every two cases, it is still quite evident that a large number of persons confined for bad livelihood during the year would, according to the police statistics, not have been concerned in a single offence had they been left at large. The essence of the offence supposed to be proved against bad characters is that they are habitual criminals; whereas it is only by supposing that the great majority would only have committed one offence each that all those convicted are shown to have been rightly punished. Mr. Eden fears that very many of the persons convicted were really innocent, and an examination of some cases which have come before him quite confirms him in the belief that a vast amount of bitter wrong and oppression has been wrought upon the people. Apart, moreover, from the grievous injustice done to the innocent, this wholesale system of prosecutions must defeat its own object in the future. Nothing more certainly leads to the formation of organized bodies of marauders than the congregation of bad characters for comparatively short periods. The really guilty are thrown together and have ample time for maturing future schemes, while those who have been wrongly convicted, knowing the stigma which will always attach to them, and surrounded by evil influence in jail, will, in the majority of cases, return to society hardened criminals. Any man once in jail is, without much analysis of the nature of the crime for which he was confined, entered in the police records and known in his village as a "dagi" or marked man. He is for the rest of his life subject to the persecution of unscrupulous police subordinates and to denunciation by any of his neighbours with whom he happens to quarrel. Nothing could express more clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's view of the manner in which these investigations are conducted than the following description in the Inspector-General's own words: "The consequence is that, in the majority of cases of bad character sent up, the police do not send up the names of the respectable inhabitants, but summon the chowkeedar and two or three cultivators to testify against the accused," and yet the Inspector-General considers it a matter for congratulation that during the year 1876 no less than 5,154 persons were sent up for trial under such circumstances, that 3,618 of them were thrown into jail, and 1,243 persons were dragged away from their houses and after judicial inquiry declared not to be the bad characters they were charged to be by the police. Mr. Eden finds in the bare figures of the present report abundant proof that a lamentable amount of suffering and wrong has been caused; and, looking to the vast number of false cases of different kinds instituted all over Bengal, he is determined that this fearful engine of oppression shall not be left uncontrolled in the hands of the police, but shall only be used under most effectual safeguards. All enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should as a rule be held by the Magistrate in the village of the accused. Mr. Eden will leave it to the judicial officers to satisfy themselves most fully, on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society.

21. Mr. Monro justly remarks on the neglect of the police in some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that only thirty-nine offences of this class were committed in Burdwan, thirty-four in Howrah, nine in Nuddea, eight in Jessore, three in Dinagepore, two in Pubna, four in Furreedpore, four in Backergunge, five in Mymensingh, six in Noakholly, and nine in Sarun. Without special stimulus from their superiors, the police will not interest themselves in this very important

department of their duties. The fact that forty-four cases were reported last year in Bogra, while the return for the previous year was blank, shows, not that no offences were committed in 1875, but that the police entirely neglected their duty. In salt cases also there appears to be some fitfulness in the efforts of the police, especially in Midnapore and Cuttack.

22. The number of non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrate was 98,287, against 95,766 in the previous year. The police were employed to make inquiry in 4,964 cases, against 5,569 in 1875. In some sub-divisions and districts it is to be feared that the time of the police was thus unnecessarily taken up, notably in Bongong in Nuddea, and in Furreedpore. Non-cognizable crime appears to have fluctuated considerably in some districts. In Howrah cases of this class fell from 6,287 in 1875 to 2,518 in 1876, and no explanation whatever is offered by the Magistrate. In Dinagepore there was an increase from 1,084 to 2,263. This appears to have been due to capricious and indiscreet action on the part of the Magistrate. It is reported that the bulk of the increase comes under the head of offences against public justice—a class of offence of which not one was taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion in 1874 and 1875. The prosecutions for giving false evidence resulted in 22 convictions only, with 51 acquittals. The Magistrate of Noakholly makes a foolish attempt to explain the increase in non-cognizable crime in that district, adducing as a leading cause the prosperity of the lower classes, “which induces them to resent any slight insult by laying a complaint.” It appears that the remarks of the Magistrate under all heads have been scanty and unsatisfactory. The Commissioner of Chittagong will be requested to submit to Government the record of the case under section 504 to which the Inspector-General draws attention. The Commissioner of Patna will be asked to report on the circumstances which led to the large proportion of acquittals in Chumparun and Mozufferpore. The table given by Mr. Monro shows that the proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable crime to population ranges from one in 5,898 in Mozufferpore, to one in 663 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, one in 623 in Noakholly, and one in 531 in Howrah. Among the quarrelsome people of Eastern Bengal and in the metropolitan districts a high proportion is to be expected; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe the very large number of cases instituted and of persons convicted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There is reason to fear that, in criminal as in civil matters, an unhealthy spirit of litigiousness is springing up amongst the people. Every effort should be made to discourage to the utmost all frivolous and vexatious complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor also notices with regret that a much greater number of persons were convicted of giving false evidence or making false complaints in this than in any other district of the Bhagulpore Division. Mr. Eden would take this opportunity of earnestly impressing on all officers concerned in the administration of justice in these Pergunnahs, the desirability of encouraging in every way the settlement of petty village disputes by resort to arbitration. The submission of formal written petitions and explanations through mukhtars should be in every way discouraged, and cases, whenever it is possible, decided by Government officers on the spot. The Lieutenant-Governor has already taken occasion to point out to the Commissioner the mischief of substituting the machinery of regular courts, with large establishments of amlah, for the old system of bringing the people face to face with the district officers which the non-regulation system of the Sonthal Pergunnahs was designed to introduce. The intervention of the Nazirs’ establishments is, Mr. Eden believes, especially mischievous and obnoxious to the people. There is in the Sonthal Pergunnahs a regularly organized system of heads of villages and heads of groups of villages, and they should be employed in serving processes and settling petty quarrels.

23. The Inspector-General has supplied a long list of instances in which Magistrates have not only themselves disposed of cases in which several previous convictions were proved, but have passed most inadequate sentences on the offenders. This subject will require further elucidation. The worst case, perhaps, is that in which a prisoner, against whom five previous convictions were proved, was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment. The question of the best means of ensuring proof of previous convictions against old offenders has recently engaged the attention of Government; but it is obvious that the police will not exert themselves to place such cases properly before the courts if habitual criminals

are not only not committed to the sessions, as the law requires, but are sentenced by the Magistrate to manifestly inadequate punishments. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the names of the officers by whom the thirty sentences in Mr. Monro's list were passed may be communicated to Government.

24. Except from the Chittagong Division the reports on the general character and conduct of the police are favourable. The Magistrate of Dinagepore so far misapprehends the relative importance of the general efficiency of the police and his own convenience that he has given prominence to a complaint that they do not make sufficiently satisfactory arrangements for his comfort "when travelling." There is much in the facts disclosed in Mr. Monro's report to show that in more serious respects the condition of the Dinagepore police is unsatisfactory, but this does not appear to have attracted the Magistrate's notice. The misconduct of the Chittagong police was chiefly exhibited at the time of the cyclone. To see that his subordinates do not abuse their power by oppressing the people is the first duty of a District Superintendent, and this can only be effected by repeated inspections and by constantly moving about among the people. Some District Superintendents are reported to have neglected their inspection duties to a great extent; many others seem to prefer inspecting police-stations situated on good roads and within easy reach of head-quarters. But such inspections are of little value, and the Inspector-General is requested to analyse carefully the diaries of District Superintendents, and to discriminate between those who obtain a false reputation for activity by driving out to police stations easily approached and spending a few hours there, and those who conscientiously and thoroughly inspect frequently all their stations. What is really required is that the police of the outlying stations, who have the most scope for acting as they please, may be constantly kept in check. The Inspector-General should insist on every District Superintendent spending one or two days at every such thana at least once a quarter. There is no part of a District Superintendent's duty so important as frequent and full inspection of his police-stations and outposts. Nothing else will enable him to gauge the capacity of the various officers, to stimulate the honest to careful and zealous work, and to keep the unscrupulous from preying on the people, or to distribute his officers and men with reference to the special wants of the various localities. A District Superintendent who only sits in his office at head-quarters, passing formal written orders, and who is known only by name to the majority of the men under him, might as well not be in the district. To render the police efficient as well as innocuous is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, within the power of every intelligent and industrious District Superintendent. Mr. Monro remarks with much justice that what the subordinate officers of police require is not so much detective ability as direction of their detective efforts. A District Superintendent has no more important duty while he is at head-quarters than the direction of police enquiries after careful and prompt examination of the diaries of investigating officers. If he really knows his district, he will often be able to offer suggestions which may change the entire course of the investigation and ensure success. Even where this is not the case, the knowledge that his proceedings are being narrowly and critically watched will keep the investigating officer from indolence and fraud. Instances have repeatedly come to the notice of Government in which cases have failed through sheer force of dishonesty, where genuine evidence has been twisted and distorted, and the progress of the enquiry misrepresented, until the whole case for the prosecution has been discredited and lamentable failures of justice have ensued. Numberless instances in which the subordinate police overreach themselves would probably never occur if the investigating officer knew that the prompt submission of his diary would be insisted upon, and that it would be carefully scrutinized by his superior. Efficiency and honesty cannot be expected if ignorant officers are left to their own clumsy devices, and the dishonest are encouraged to believe that the record of their tamperings with facts will remain buried and unknown in a vernacular report. For a District Superintendent to admit that his police are "wanting in detective ability," while those of a neighbouring district have distinguished themselves, is to confess his own incapacity. The police of adjoining districts in the same province are composed of practically the same material. The difference in the results attained by different officers is simply due to the difference in their ability, their industry, and their knowledge of men.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the District Superintendents of Burdwan, Chittagong, Midnapore, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Lohardugga are reported to have attended "very insufficiently" to their inspection duties. Mr. Eden must insist on a complete change in this respect. His Honor specially regrets to observe in the list four of the most important districts of Bengal, and he desires that the special circumstances of each case may be separately reported. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the officers selected for commendation by the Inspector-General. Mr. Hankey, who held office during the greater part of the year under report, rendered much valuable assistance to Government during his administration of the department. Mr. Monro, by whom the report has been prepared, is about, to the regret of Government, to retire from the service in consequence of failing health. The Government of India has been good enough to permit him to remain in the service for a few months beyond the date originally fixed for his retirement, that the Lieutenant-Governor may have for a longer period the benefit of his advice and assistance in reorganizing some branches of the police administration. During his tenure of office, Mr. Monro has fully justified the high opinion of his capacity and experience which induced the Lieutenant-Governor to select him for the post.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIL
DEPARTMENT FOR 1876.

JAILS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1877.

READ—

Administration Report of the Jail Department for 1876.

Read again—

The Reports for 1873, 1874, and 1875, and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

THE Officiating Inspector-General ascribes the great delay which has taken place in the submission of this report to the pressure thrown upon all jail offices by the extraordinary releases and remissions on the occasion of the Imperial Proclamation of the 1st January, and by the introduction during the current year of the revised registers and returns prescribed by the new Jail Code. This explanation is hardly satisfactory. The releases took place on the first day of the current year, and most of the work connected with them should have been completed before the event. In neither case are the reasons alleged sufficient, in Mr. Eden's opinion, to account for the very great delay noticed by the Inspector-General in the opening paragraph of his report. Greater punctuality in the submission of annual reports by the Superintendents of Jails must be insisted on by the head of the department. In future reports the dates on which correct annual returns are received in the Inspector-General's Office should be specified. Mr. Eden believes that jails are now burdened with much clerical labour which might well be dispensed with, that they are called upon to fill up returns and statements with details which can never be of any practical use, and that their time for real work is diminished by the necessity of attending to the preparation of these useless forms; but it will of course be undesirable to undertake a revision of the forms of registers and returns prescribed by the Jail Code until the proposals of the Prison Conference have been disposed of.

2. The total number of persons in confinement on the 31st December 1876 was 21,264, against 21,265 on the last day of the previous year, and 19,683, the average for the years 1871-74. The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year shows an increase of 200 on 1875. The number in jail on the last day of each year was 155 and 134 respectively. The admissions of under-trial prisoners were 34,743, against 34,430. Mr. Beverley, however, points out

that, while only 1,719 persons are shown to have been admitted by transfer, the number transferred is given as 3,663. It appears that this great discrepancy is chiefly due to error in the record of admissions to jail, under-trial prisoners received from *hajuts* and lock-ups being sometimes, in the absence of any intimation to this effect, entered as admissions instead of as transfers, and thus appearing twice under the former head. Some error of this nature appears from the returns to have occurred in previous years, though not to the extent reported for 1876. Under this explanation it appears that the number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the past year was really less than in 1875 or the previous years. The figures stand thus—

1871-74 ...	...	...	...	33,051
1875 ...	...	...	...	33,186
1876 ...	...	...	...	32,799

3. The number of convicts admitted was larger than in any year since 1866, with the exception of 1874, which was also a year of scarcity. The increase corresponds almost exactly with the increase in the number of persons committed to prison in default of security for good conduct. This subject has separately received the attention of Government. The total number of convicts in confinement on the last day of the year 1876 was 19,850. Of these, however, 3,000 were specially released the next day; so that the current year opened with a smaller number of convicts than any year since 1871.

4. The number of offenders judicially sentenced to whipping during the year was 3,017, of whom 360 had been previously convicted. Of those flogged, 329 were under sixteen years of age and 49 over 50. The number of very petty punishments of this nature inflicted is not satisfactory. Whipping has no doubt a demoralizing effect on the offender subjected to it, and it tends to lessen his self-respect and to render him callous. It is only as a preventive, and as, in some cases, likely to inflict less moral injury on the prisoner than confinement among criminals, that it should be resorted to. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that for first offences 65 persons were punished with less than 5 stripes and 475 with less than 10; for a second or subsequent offence, one received less than 5, 12 less than 10, and 83 less than 15. Of 353 persons who were sentenced to imprisonment as well as to whipping, no less than 82 are said to have received this double punishment for their first offence. This point requires further elucidation. The law nowhere permits of whipping in addition to other punishment for a first offence. It has been ascertained that one of the headings in a jail return form which has been in use for some years is incorrect, and it is possible that the jail authorities have thus been led to enter cases in which both whipping and imprisonment have been awarded as "first offences," owing to the Magistrate's omission to note the fact of previous convictions in the warrant. Such a palpable error, however, should have been detected long ago; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that a report showing the correct explanation of the apparent illegality may be submitted. The number of prisoners under sixteen years of age admitted to jails during the year was 471, against 413 in 1875 and 535 in 1874. Every effort is being made to complete the arrangements for the reception of youthful offenders in the proposed Reformatory School at Alipore; the works are approaching completion, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the institution will be opened early in the ensuing year.

5. The table of re-convictions among prisoners admitted to jail during the year shows a proportion of 11.1 per cent., against 9.7 per cent. in 1875. The actual numbers of re-convictions recorded during the past five years have been 1,377 in 1872, 1,695 in 1873, 2,757 in 1874, 3,075 in 1875, and 3,714 in 1876. It thus appears that more attention is being paid to this important subject. Still the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beverley in thinking that all the re-convictions that really occur are not recorded. This subject has received attention during the year, and instructions have been issued with the view of facilitating the proof of previous convictions in neighbouring sub-divisions or districts. The Lieutenant-Governor has had to remark in the Resolution on the annual police report on the very insufficient punishments inflicted by some Magistrates on prisoners proved before them to have been habitual offenders, and further information has been called for. For the purposes of jail administration and statistics the Lieutenant-Governor would only consider a conviction for a specific offence falling under

the same general head (against the State, against the person, or against property) as a previous conviction. In respect of the record of re-convictions the returns from the Dacca, Mymensingh, Purneah, Shahabad, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Julpigoree jails are still very unsatisfactory.

6. On the subject of the length of sentences Mr. Beverley gives some statistics to show that sentences for three years and upwards are steadily decreasing, while the number of convicts is increasing. In connection with the subject of central jail accommodation it would be interesting to know if sentences for terms between two and three years show a similar decrease. The average length of time for which under-trial prisoners were detained in jails was 16.77 days, against 15.41 in 1875. In Moorshedabad, Backergunge, and Singbhoom jails the average period exceeded 30 days. In the absence of explanation the Lieutenant-Governor considers this unsatisfactory. Among lock-ups the average was excessive in Jamtara, Contai, and Bhubbah. Altogether 26 under-trial prisoners and 27 convicts escaped and evaded recapture. The number of convicts released on appeal was 1,473, or 3.7 per cent. of the total imprisoned on conviction. As a provincial average this is not unsatisfactory. The percentage from Chittagong, however, (12.1) was very high. The number of executions was 66 against 58.3, the average of the past 12 years. Altogether 539 prisoners earned a remission of a part of their sentences under the mark rules by good conduct; six were set at large under special orders of Government; one was discharged on account of old age and two in consequence of incurable blindness; and 36 short term prisoners were released under Rule 297 of the old Jail Code on account of dangerous illness.

7. In paragraph 25 of the report, the unsatisfactory condition and management of the lock-ups throughout the province is brought prominently to notice. The maintenance of these lock-ups costs the Government not less than a lakh of rupees per annum, whilst the cost of each prisoner confined in them is more than double that of a prisoner in a district jail. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that Dr. Lethbridge will submit a special report on the management of these subdivisional jails, showing whether their number and their expenditure cannot be reduced. Mr. Beverley points out that, under existing orders of Government, no statistics are given in several of the tabulated statements regarding prisoners who serve out the whole of their sentence in lock-ups. These numbered about 5,300 during the past year. At the same time the inclusion of some statistics regarding lock-ups renders an accurate survey of the statistics of jails somewhat difficult. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that lock-up statistics should be abandoned. He would include them as heretofore in the tabular statements; they should be very much simplified, and should be treated of in a separate chapter of the report.

8. Owing to the large number of prisoners released on the 1st January, the closing figures of the year are of no practical value in considering the question of jail accommodation. Allowing for hospitals and punishment cells, the gross capacity of the jails of Bengal, on the scale of 36 superficial feet and 500 cubic feet per man, may be roughly stated as—

Central jails	...	...	...	...	9,250
District	...	...	...	...	11,500
Total					20,750

The gross number of convicts in jail in June 1877 was 17,223. It is clear, therefore, that at present we have more than sufficient accommodation for the prisoners now in jail, or likely for a long time to be in jail. The point to which Mr. Beverley principally addresses himself is the necessity for the provision of further central jail accommodation if prisoners sentenced for terms exceeding one year are to be confined in central jails. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently decided to alter for the present the rule laid down in the Code, and to leave prisoners sentenced to less than two years in district jails, so long as there is no room for them in the central jails. Strict adherence to the rule would involve not only a large increase to the number or capacity of our central jails, but also a serious sacrifice of the accommodation already available in district prisons. According to the table given in the report, there

were in June 1877 9,812 convicts in district and 7,292 in central jails, each class of jail being thus considerably under its capacity. There were 1,293 short-term prisoners in central jails, but this is owing to the circumstance that some of the central jails are also district jails, and must therefore receive local convicts. There was still in June last a large number of long-term prisoners in district jails, but it is stated that there are now very few. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, wishes to have half-yearly returns showing the number of long-term prisoners in each district jail and the cause of their detention. The statement now supplied does not distinguish between prisoners sentenced for two years and those sentenced for a longer term; but it is understood that the existing central jails are capable of accommodating all the latter, and, so long as this is the case, there will be no pressing necessity for further space. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor has, on independent grounds, decided on enlarging the Bhagulpore jail, and a scheme for the construction of a central jail at Dacca for the eastern districts is under consideration. In connection with this subject, however, the Inspector-General's attention is invited to the detailed Statement XV appended to the report. It is there shown that the daily average number of convicts in the central jails of Midnapore, Hazareebagh, Bhagulpore, and Buxar during the past year was 1,600 under their capacity.

9. The total sum expended in jails and lock-up buildings during the year was Rs. 1,51,792, of which Rs. 44,006 was devoted to repairs and Rs. 1,07,786 to the construction of new works. There can be no doubt that some district jails are such only in name. They consist simply of a cluster of badly constructed and insecure huts, where it is most difficult to enforce discipline or to carry out jail regulations. Under the rules which have now been drawn up for the utilization of convict labour in the construction of jail buildings under the general professional guidance of the Public Works Department, it will be possible to erect substantial buildings at a moderate cost, and much of the delay which has hitherto so often occurred in carrying out petty improvements will be obviated.

10. There were 134 escapes during the year—76 from jails and 58 from lock-ups. The average of the ten previous years was 157·8. It is explained, moreover, that 15 of the cases which occurred during the past year took place, not from jail, but from the custody of the police while on transit. The returns for the past year show some improvement in this respect, but there is still evidence of gross and inexcusable carelessness in many of the cases. Thus 29 prisoners found it possible not alone to break out of a masonry ward, but afterwards to scale the wall of the prison. No less than 10 under-trial prisoners succeeded in accomplishing this feat in one night in the Rajshahye jail. On that occasion the escape was not owing to any cunningly devised scheme on the part of the prisoners, but to the remarkable facilities afforded by the neglect on the part of the jail officials of the most ordinary caution. Careless searching had enabled the prisoners to smuggle large nails into the jail; the warders slept while the nails were used in forcing the locks; and the prisoners, walking out of the ward, found a bamboo and a rope, with which they were enabled to scale the wall with ease. In 11 other cases the prisoners simply walked through the open gate of the jail. If the rules were attended to, such escapes ought to be impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that such occurrences reflect much discredit on all concerned, and can only be the result of most lax and inefficient management. During his inspection of jails in the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to point out the number of bamboos and ropes left carelessly lying about the interior of jails. The analysis given of the circumstances connected with each escape shows that 36 cases occurred outside, and 87 from the inside, of the jail or lock-up, while in 11 cases the point from which the escape was effected is unknown. Mr. Beverley considers that the jail establishment was in fault in 26 cases, and the police in 97, while they were both to blame in 11. At present there are 10 jails guarded by a warder watch and 39 guarded by police: from the former there were 11 escapes, and from the latter 59. From 28 lock-ups guarded by warders there were 6 escapes, and from 57 guarded by police there were 43. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a scheme for the selection and training of apprentice warders in central jails for duty in such district

jails as may be removed from the charge of the police. All central jails will be officered and guarded by trained prison servants, a small police guard being retained at the main gate as a reserve in case of organized disturbance, and this system will be extended gradually to the most securely constructed of the district jails.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor is not surprised to find that the attempt to carry out the present system of classification has been a failure. The general plan of the buildings and manufactory requirements of Indian jails are such that elaborate and technical systems of classification, hastily adopted from countries where the conditions of the criminal classes are very different from those existing in this country, have in Bengal and elsewhere proved impracticable. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to sanction a large expenditure of money on alterations in existing jails for a system which, besides being unintelligible to the officers required to work it, is not likely to contribute either to increased discipline or moral reformation. What is wanted is in the first place complete isolation for prisoners of the following classes: juveniles, under-trial, and civil prisoners. After this has been effected, the jail should, if possible, be provided with proper means for segregating all habituals and prisoners who have been more than once in jail from those who have been convicted for the first time. Once separated, the former should be debarred from promotion to the posts of prison officers and kept to the hardest form of labour available in jail. If this system were carried out properly, it would contribute to the more strict management and perhaps reformation of habituals, and would deter ordinary prisoners from returning to jail.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the condition of discipline in district jails and the standard which Superintendents should endeavour to attain. The error of looking solely to the labour test is responsible for much that is unsatisfactory in this respect, though, no doubt, in the absence of other means of testing the extent to which the prisoners have been kept to their work, the labour test is extremely useful. It is all-important that the necessity of subordination and the strictest obedience to rules should be constantly kept in view. The experience of some jails shows that a complete system of discipline may be enforced without any sacrifice of efficiency or profit. Nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of effective convicts were employed as prison officers and servants, and 53 per cent. were employed on manufactures; the remainder were occupied in the jail gardens, in extramural labour, or in building operations. Penal labour was not exacted from the full number of prisoners liable to that form of employment, owing to a deficiency in the appliances in some jails. This should be remedied as soon as possible. The larger jails show an improvement in respect of manufactures. The principles which are kept in view are the reduction of the number of petty manufactures and the selection for each large jail of some special industry suited to its particular circumstances and surroundings. At Bhagulpore the manufacture of woollen goods, and at Midnapore the preparation of coir and of oil, have been selected as the staple industries. The Inspector-General draws attention to the difficulty which will be experienced in providing profitable labour for the prisoners in district jails as soon as the transfer of long-term prisoners to central jails has been fully carried out. He justly remarks that it is in most cases impossible to make a short-term convict proficient in any form of profitable labour during the currency of his sentence. It is to be remarked, however, that, under the recent provisional amendment of the Jail Code, prisoners sentenced to terms extending up to two years will remain in district jails. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite ready to admit that for the shorter term prisoners those forms of labour only should be adopted which can be measured, and in which the full prescribed task can be strictly enforced. No apprenticeship is required to enable a prisoner to turn out a full day's task at the oil-mill. This is a form of labour which can be provided in every jail and lock-up, and it is generally profitable. The material is always procurable and oil is always saleable. The labour, too, is probably more efficient than any other form of labour, and Mr. Eden wishes to see more use made of it. It will also be found profitable to employ prisoners in the smaller district jails in the construction of more substantial buildings, in the erection of surrounding walls, or on drainage works and similar improvements. The conduct of

prisoners generally was fairly satisfactory. The number employed as convict overseers during the year was 1,373, of whom only 133 were punished. Altogether 9,096 prisoners were eligible for marks for good conduct; of these, one-half earned marks at the rate of no less than 40 out of a maximum of 48. The number who were released during the year, having obtained a remission of their sentences under these rules, was 539, against 360 in the previous year. It is very important that the full scope of this system should be thoroughly understood by Jail Superintendents, and that it should not degenerate into a system of rewarding favourite prisoners by subordinate officials of the jail. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that several instances of imperfect knowledge and of negligence in the administration of these rules came to the notice of the Inspector-General during the year. This would not probably have been the case if, during the last few years, the jails had been more frequently inspected.

13. The number of punishments inflicted on convicts by the criminal courts was 64 against 42 in the previous year, and 17,654 were punished by jail officers against 17,870. The percentage in each year of total punishments to the average number of convicts in jail was 89.21 and 91.35 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beverley in holding that paucity of punishments is not necessarily a sign of good discipline. Without punishments it is impossible to expect that those who have defied the law can be reduced to a condition of complete discipline and subordination to control. The best managed jails show a high average of punishments, while, with rare exceptions, discipline is reported as lax in those where the average is small. The numerical test, however, is not always in itself a safe guide. Thus, in Jessore jail, which shows the highest ratio for the year, it was found that the punishments, though so very numerous, were so light as to be practically ineffectual. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 2,370 cases, against 2,973 in 1875 and 4,143 in 1874. The decrease under this head is satisfactory. The number punished with solitary confinement was 748, against 936 in 1875 and 1,225 in 1874. In explanation of this apparent decrease, it is stated that there was apparently some confusion in the returns for 1875 between cases of reduced diet only and reduced diet in cells, several jails which have no separate cells showing the latter form of punishment. It is obvious that the infliction of penal diet without seclusion of the offender is almost impracticable. A large number of solitary cells have recently been provided; and, whatever may be the cause of the divergence between the returns for the two years, it is unsatisfactory to find that this form of punishment is not more used where the appliances are available.

14. Exclusive of manufacturing charges, the expenditure of the Jail Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,16,740, against Rs. 11,00,667 in 1875. Though there was thus an absolute increase of Rs. 16,073, the number of prisoners in confinement being larger than in the previous year, the average cost was only Rs. 51-2-11, against Rs. 51-7-9.

15. The details of expenditure show an increase under every head except supervision and clothing. Under the former head the decrease was chiefly due to greater economy in the employment of extra establishment. Under clothing the average cost fell from Rs. 3-7-6 in 1875 to Rs. 2-14-6. Though greater economy appears to have been generally practised, the charges were very much above the average in the Pubna, Maldah, and Sarun jails. Under the head of rations the average cost was less, and under hospital charges greater than in the previous year. With the exception of fish, all the principal articles of diet were cheaper than in 1875. Much has been done to reduce the cost of food by the adoption of such measures as the purchase of stocks at harvest time and the preparation of the raw material by jail labour. But it is evident that the general average cost is capable of still further reduction by careful revision of the charges in some jails. There can be no good reason why the food of each prisoner should cost Rs. 24 in Bankoora, when Midnapore can feed its prisoners for Rs. 21 each: why the charge should be only Rs. 21 in Moorsshedabad and Rs. 18 in Nya Doomka, and yet Rs. 25 in Beerbhoom; Rs. 20 in the Presidency Jail and Rs. 28 a mile off in the Alipore Jail; Rs. 22 in Nuddea and Rs. 31 in Jessore; Rs. 13 in Maldah and Rs. 22 in Rajshahye; Rs. 21 in Bogra, Rs. 25 in Rungpore, and Rs. 40 in Julpigoree; Rs. 22 in Noakholly and Rs. 31

in Chittagong; Rs. 16 in Singbhoom, Rs. 21 in Manbhoom, and Rs. 28 in Lohardugga. Quite as striking divergences are noticeable under "hospital charges." In Bankoorah the daily average number of sick was 4·89 and the total cost was Rs. 184, while in Beerbhoom the average was 10·55 and the cost was only Rs. 114. In Nuddea it cost only Rs. 124 for 13·15 sick per diem; in Jessore the charges for a daily average of 7·91 amounted to Rs. 275. Hazareebagh treated a daily average of 52·82 for Rs. 750; yet in Rajshahye, with a daily average of 20·71, the gross charge was Rs. 701, and Dinagepore, with 11·56, or little more than one-fifth of the Hazareebagh average, spent Rs. 584. Nya Doomka and Maldah had 1·46 and 1·94 respectively; yet the hospital charges in the former jail were more than seven times those in the latter. Singbhoom treated 8·41 patients a day for Rs. 188, while Lohardugga spent Rs. 179 on 6·16. The Inspector-General attributes these inequalities partly to the fact that some Superintendents entered as hospital charges the whole of the prisoner's diet while in hospital, instead of the extra diet only. But this can hardly be a correct explanation, as nearly all the jails in which the average cost is particularly low under hospital charges are also remarkable for economy in ration charges. The whole subject of expenditure under these two heads and under that of clothing demands careful attention. It ought to be possible to lay down a scale for each jail suited to its peculiar circumstances, its salubrity or otherwise, and the ordinary cost of the staples of food in the neighbourhood. The apparently excessive cost of rations in lock-ups must be the result of insufficient supervision by the sub-divisional officers. The Inspector-General should at once report the most striking cases to the Commissioners of divisions. The charges on account of police guards require further elucidation. They are excessively high in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Tipperah, Bogra, Pooree, and Singbhoom. It is of course true, as stated by Mr. Beverley, that in small and insecure jails, such as Singbhoom, the average charge must necessarily be comparatively high. But there seems no reason why the charges in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Tipperah should be so much higher than those of jails of similar size and construction. There was a gross increase of Rs. 6,080 under the head of contingencies, and the average cost per prisoner on this account rose from Rs. 2-15-8 to Rs. 3-3-2. This is attributed chiefly to the large number of prisoners transferred during the year. The importance of carefully checking this, perhaps the most elastic of all charges, has not been lost sight of, and the attention of Superintendents has been especially directed to the subject. There is reason to believe that there has been much extravagance in this class of expenditure, particularly in the disbursement of so-called travelling and subsistence allowance to discharged prisoners. Under recent orders, the rule in the Jail Code on this subject has been amended, so as to restrict the grant of these allowances to cases of actual necessity.

16. The charges for the year on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,20,700, against Rs. 5,52,100, and the profit was Rs. 1,93,900, against Rs. 1,91,600. The explanation offered is that there was a large decrease (Rs. 62,400) in the credits received for manufactured goods supplied to Government. It appears that the operations connected with the preparation of food, such as husking grain and the like, were in many jails conducted by means of convict labour during the year. The value of the labour thus expended is not charged on articles consumed in the same jail. This explanation, however, appears to be insufficient, the reduction in the cost of rations being very small in comparison with the sum to be accounted for. The cash receipts for articles sold show a decrease of Rs. 55,500, but this is accounted for by the large realizations in 1875 on account of articles manufactured in previous years. It is quite true, as remarked in the report, that Superintendents often experience a difficulty in finding a market for manufactured goods; but, with judicious management, this is a state of things which need not be chronic in any jail which is situated fairly near any great line of communication. More attention should be paid to the selection of articles for manufacture for which there is a local demand, such as oil. The jails which had the largest stores of manufactured goods on hand at the close of the year were Hooghly, Presidency, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Purneah, and every one of these was in the same predicament on the first day of the year. Unless actually unsaleable articles are manufactured, there appears to be no

good reason whatever why the Dacca, Presidency, and Hooghly jails at least should not find a ready market for their goods. No particulars are given in explanation of the somewhat unsatisfactory balance-sheet of the Alipore jail. The excess of outturn over expenditure is given as Rs. 84,700 against Rs. 81,300, in the previous year. The cash profit, including sums realized for goods manufactured in previous years, was Rs. 1,32,600, against Rs. 1,91,900. The jails in which the highest profits in proportion to the number of effectives were earned were Alipore, Presidency, Russa, and Darjeeling. In Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Buxar, Hazareebagh, and Chumparun it was slight, and in the three last-named inappreciable. As regards Buxar and Hazareebagh, this is doubtless owing to the employment of the prisoners chiefly on building. No explanation is offered of the poor outturn in Chumparun. There was a loss in Bankoora jail of Rs. 41, in Rungpore of Rs. 541, and in Hooghly of Rs. 4,396, and the explanations offered are unsatisfactory. In Hooghly, it is reported, stock which was overvalued in other years was sold at an apparent loss. The amount of outstanding bills is very high in the Hooghly, Presidency, Alipore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Shahabad jails, and must be at once reduced. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that much more might and should be done to develop profitable manufactures in the district jails. As might be expected, the aggregate profits from lock-ups was very small. Something, however, can clearly be done in this direction if sub-divisional officers take a proper interest in the matter, and if simple industries, such as oil-pressing, are generally introduced and properly supervised. Eleven lock-ups made a loss upon their manufactures. No explanation has been supplied to the Inspector-General, except in regard of Dowlut Khan, where the loss was caused by the cyclone. The Alipore Jail Press has formed the subject of special inquiry, and it has been determined to remove it from the Alipore Jail and concentrate the printing work in the Presidency Jail in such a manner as to enable the jail department to do most of the printing of the Government of Bengal.

17. The tables of comparative sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails and lock-ups show that, in respect of general unhealthiness, the famine year of 1866 stands first on the list with 5·45 per cent. of daily average sick, while 1870 stands last with 3·35. The death-rate varied from 10·70 in 1866 to 4·00 in 1871. The average mortality was 5·89 per cent., of which one per cent. was contributed by cholera. The past year was above the average in mortality from cholera and slightly below it in general mortality. The percentages were 1·2 and 5·73 respectively. The death-rate from cholera was considerably higher than in any year since 1866. Six jails are mentioned as having had no death from cholera (Russa, Baraset, Rungpore, Bogra, Pooree, and Singbhoom). Statement XVI, however, shows that no less than ten other jails (Midnapore, Presidency, Alipore, Nuddea, Maldah, Darjeeling, Tipperah, Monghyr, Purneah, and Doomka) were entirely free from mortality from this cause. Cholera was most fatal in Julpigoree (10·52), Lohardugga (6·52), Sarun (6·21), Pubna (5·89), and Chumparun (4·83). Sarun and Lohardugga are ordinarily fairly healthy jails. If deaths from cholera are excluded, the ten most unhealthy jails stand in the following order:—Rungpore, Julpigoree, Chumparun, Backergunge, Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, Baraset, Hazareebagh, and Bogra. The unhealthiness of Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, and Hazareebagh during the year was exceptional. In the Surgeon-General's report some remarks are extracted from the report of the Superintendent of the Pubna jail, to the effect that the wards are damp and ill-ventilated, and generally to some extent overcrowded; these, however, are causes which did not operate for the first time during the year. But the Lieutenant-Governor has sought in vain in both the Inspector-General's and the Surgeon-General's report for any explanation of the circumstances which led to the unusual mortality in Singbhoom, Pooree, and Hazareebagh. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes before long to see the Pubna, Chumparun, and Singbhoom jails enlarged and improved by prison labour. With few exceptions, among which the central jails of Midnapore, Buxar, Bhagulpore, and Hazareebagh have been already noticed, every jail was more or less overcrowded at some time or other during the year. This was the case with nearly all the jails which proved most unhealthy, notably Rungpore, Chumparun, Pubna, Patna, Mozufferpore,

and Bogra. Among the comparatively healthy jails Bankoora, Alipore, Jessore, Maldah, Dacca, and Tipperah were also greatly overcrowded. This is a point which has been very incompletely dealt with in the Surgeon-General's report. Dr. Beatson, in the divisional survey which forms the early part of his report, omits to notice the remarkable overcrowding of the Bankoora, Jessore, Rungpore, and Tipperah jails, and, from the tenour of his remarks, clearly considers the accommodation afforded by them sufficient. As regards the Manbhoom Jail, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot reconcile the remarks found in one portion of the Surgeon-General's report that "the prisoners were very favourably circumstanced in regard to capacity and ventilation," with the statement which is made a little further on, and which is perfectly correct, that overcrowding was very marked in the Rungpore, Jessore, and Manbhoom jails. The exceedingly high death-rate among female prisoners is dismissed with a reference to the remarks made in last year's report. Those remarks were to the effect that the hygienic conditions under which the women are placed in the jails showing the highest mortality are deserving of thorough investigation. The fact is, however, that the number of female prisoners is so very small that an accident may cause the death-rate to appear exceptionally high. Thus the mortality among females per cent. of mean strength was 72·99 (not 92·99 as stated by Dr. Beatson) in the Hooghly jail; but the daily average number of female convicts in the jail was only 1·37. The jails with the next highest mortality are Chittagong (36·29), Backergunge (32·89), and Julpigoree (29·24); but the daily average numbers of female convicts were only 5·51, 3·04, and 3·42 respectively. Only one woman died in Hooghly, Backergunge, and Julpigoree, and two in Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if Dr. Lethbridge will give his special attention to this subject; but, so far as can be judged from the statistics which have been supplied, it appears to Mr. Eden that the mortality among females follows pretty closely that of males. Of the ten jails which show the highest death-rate among females, six appear among the ten most unhealthy in the province. The unhealthiness of Rungpore jail is undoubtedly largely owing to overcrowding and insufficient drainage; of Julpigoree to fault of site; and of Backergunge to defects in construction. Orders for the construction of new jails at Rungpore and Backergunge have already issued, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to employ the prisoners of the former jail largely on a comprehensive scheme for draining the whole station, which has been taken up by the Municipality and Road Cess Committee, and which, it is hoped, will materially improve the sanitary condition of the town and jail. The jail at Julpigoree has been abandoned, and estimates for the erection of temporary buildings, pending the selection of a new site, have been sanctioned by Government. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor fears that for some time at least a high death in Rungpore and Julpigoree jails at least must be accepted as a necessity owing to the low rate of vitality which prevails among the poorer classes in those districts.

18. The question of the manner in which the duties of inspection have been performed during the past five years by the Head of the Department has already been specially dealt with. The Lieutenant-Governor found that no less than nine jails had been left uninspected for five years or more, and six for four years. In more than one jail which Mr. Eden has himself visited, he has seen ample proof of the evil effects of such systematic neglect. Mr. Beverley himself only assumed charge of the Department in the latter half of 1876, and he has since devoted a considerable time to the inspection of jails. The remarks recorded by him, however, chiefly refer to jails inspected during the current year, and must be reproduced in the next report. Arrangements will shortly be made which will provide for the annual inspection of every jail in the province. In Burdwan, Baraset, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Gya, Chumparun, and Cuttack the Magistrates appear to have attended very insufficiently to the duty of visiting the jail. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the names of the officers who are favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General. Mr. Eden desires to thank Mr. Beverley for the interesting report which he has submitted this year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd December 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	No rain in the district during the week. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops look favorable. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera is still continuing in the interior villages of the Culna sub-division.
	2 Bankoora, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—fine and clear, but unusually warm. Prospects of the crops on the ground are good. The winter rice crop is estimated at about 12 annas.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cold and bracing. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
	4 Midnapore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—bright, with light clouds at times; rather cool. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
	5 Hooghly, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool. One-half of the late rice has been already harvested. Peas, <i>kalai</i> , and potato are being gathered. Vegetables are doing well. Fever still continues, but there is a slight change for the better; a few cases of cholera have been reported from the Hooghly municipality.
	Howrah, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing. The highland rice in the north is turning out better than was expected. Fever is abating.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are favorable; cholera and much fever are prevalent.
	7 Nuddea, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> rice harvest is not as yet ascertained. Cholera is still prevalent in Koshtea sub-division.
	8 Jessore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable during the week. <i>Amun</i> rice is being harvested. Winter crops look fairly well; a little rain would do much good. The prospect of date-juice is favourable. Fever and cholera are still heard of throughout the district.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is not yet over; the outturn is generally above the average. Rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Fever and cholera have decreased; but of cholera there are still a good many cases reported from six thanas.
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagepore, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and foggy. Rice is being harvested.
	11 Rajshahye, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. The cutting of the <i>amun</i> rice is still going on. <i>Tee l</i> is also being cut. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. There have been several cases of cholera in almost all parts of the district.
	12 Rungpore, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and close. Paddy is being harvested. Other crops are doing well. Cholera still prevails in the south of the district.
	13 Bogra, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. <i>Amun</i> is still being cut with a good average yield. The cold-weather crops are doing well, and will, it is hoped, yield a good outturn. The health of the district continues the same as before.
	14 Pubna, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are favorable. The reaping of <i>kalai</i> and <i>moong</i> has commenced in some places. Fever is still prevalent in the town of Pubna. Cholera in some places appears to have abated a little.
	15 Darjeeling, " 21 "	Nil	Chilly, cloudy weather, threatening rain or snow. All the crops are progressing favorably. About half of the <i>haimunt</i> crop has been gathered in with very fair results. The land is being prepared for other crops.
	16 Julpigoree, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool. Winter rice is being harvested. In some places the lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice. The general prospects of the winter crops are good. Health of the town of Julpigoree is improving.
	Cooch Behar, " 20 "	Nil 3 at Dinbatta	Weather—pleasantly cool. The mornings are generally foggy and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds. The state and prospects of all kinds of crops continue to be satisfactory. The reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is still going on. Mustard is coming generally into flower, and the transplantation of tobacco plants is progressing well. Fever is gradually decreasing, and the general health throughout the district is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cold. State and prospects of the crops are good. Rice is nearly all cut, and the crop is satisfactory. The cold-weather crops are looking well. Fever and cholera have abated.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but rain is wanted. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> crop is somewhat less than an average one. The prospects of the winter cereals and sugarcane are good.
	19 Backergunge, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on busily. The crops are but slightly damaged by insects in three thanas. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	21 Tipperah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. The winter rice crop is a very good one. Exportation to other districts still continues.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather fine. The harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing well.
	23 Noakholly, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; prospects are fair. Public health is good. Some cases of small-pox are reported from Forashgunge outpost.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 18 „	Nil	Heavy fogs up to 9 A.M. Weather very cold throughout the week. The gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators is nearly over. Mustard is in flower. The prospects of tobacco are good. The Assistant Commissioner of Cox's Bazar reports that the state and prospects of the crops are fair. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the late rice crop still continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing favorably.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cold. The harvesting of rice crop is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good, but a little rain is wanted. Health is excellent.
	26 Gya, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cool, and at times cloudy; maximum thermometer in the shade 84°2°; general prospects are unchanged. Exportation continues and prices are rising.
	27 Shahabad, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. Westerly wind is generally prevailing. The <i>dhan</i> crop has been harvested. The <i>rubbee</i> requires rain in Sasseram and Bhuboah; elsewhere it is reported good.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of rice is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good, but a little rain is wanted. Health of the district is good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. The rice crop has been nearly all reaped and the outturn in Mozufferpore and Hajepore sub-divisions is about 10 annas on the average, but in the Sectamurhee sub-division it does not exceed 6 annas. The <i>rubbee</i> crops have been benefited by some light showers of rain and are still healthy in most places. Large quantities of rice from Nepal and North Durbhunga are being exported through the district to Sarun and Champaran. All kinds of grain are unusually dear for this time of year.
	30 Sarun, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. No rain. West wind prevailing. On the 22nd the weather was more settled. The <i>rubbee</i> crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain. In some places the poppy-fields are being irrigated from the <i>kutcha</i> wells. Prices have risen. Public health is good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Champaran, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather seasonable. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> have improved in consequence of the late rain. Should more fall (of which there at present appears a likelihood) there will be little or no anxiety about this crop.
	32 Monghyr, „ 22 „	Nil	Rain threatening. Weather cold and cloudy. Rain is much wanted for wheat and <i>bhadoi</i> crops.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—extremely cold, with high westerly winds. The <i>aghani</i> crop is yielding splendidly, but is being exported as fast as it is threshed out. The <i>rubbee</i> prospects are excellent.
	34 Purneah, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The winter rice has been nearly all cut. Mustard is coming on well. A little rain would be good for the growing <i>rubbee</i> . Cholera has appeared in places, and fever is very prevalent everywhere.
	35 Maldah, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Cholera has much abated, but fever of a very bad type is very prevalent.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—at times cloudy. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sodder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. The <i>saradh</i> is being reaped. The gathering of the <i>rubbee</i> crops has commenced. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of Kendrapara and Jajpore sub-divisions; otherwise the public health is good.
	38 Pooree, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the <i>laghoo</i> crop has nearly been completed with an average outturn of six annas. <i>Saradh</i> crop is being harvested. The winter crops, viz. <i>moong</i> , <i>arhur</i> , <i>biri</i> , <i>kulthi</i> , mustard, &c., are in pods. Sugarcane is being gathered. <i>Dalua</i> rice seeds are still being sown. On the lower lands and on the lands higher up the plants are shooting forth in some places and in others are being transplanted. Rice is selling cheaper on account of supply of new rice. Public health is good.
	39 Balasore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. The <i>saradh</i> harvest is nearly completed, and the <i>rubbee</i> crops are doing well, being almost ripe in some places. Public health is on the whole good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 21 '77	Nil	Weather—clear. All signs of rain have passed off. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
41	Lohardugga, „ 22 „	Traces at Ranchi '07 at Palamow.	The quantity of rain usual and required at this season has not yet fallen. Slight showers have fallen in six of the thirteen police circles of the head-quarters division of the district. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are not good. Public health is good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Nothing new to report about the crops. The cold-weather crops are doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and pleasant. Nothing new to report. The reaping of paddy is going on. Rain is said to be wanted for what little <i>rubbee</i> there is, but it would do more harm than good until the paddy is stored.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th December 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																												
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.											
BENGAL.																																
Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	A	13	0	15	0	16	0	25	0	27	0	20	0	21	0	15	4	17	8	23	0	15	12	18	0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	B	13	8	13	0	16	4	24	0	24	0	23	0	15	0	15	4	21	8	18	12	18	12	22	8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	C	13	8	13	8	21	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	11	4	11	4	16	0	17	0	16	8	22	8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...	...		13	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	D	13	0	13	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	...	...		13	0	12	8	15	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	11	8	12	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																																
7	Calcutta	...	...	...	E	12	4	13	0	13	0	18	0	24	0	27	0	7	8	8	0	9	8	12	0	13	0	15	4	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	8	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	...	...	...	F	14	8	13	5	16	13	30	8	30	8	35	8	12	5	12	5	14	8	13	5	12	13	16	0	...	...	...
10	Jessore	...	...	...	G	11	0	11	0	21	8	...	...	...	...	33	0	9	8	9	12	18	0	14	0	14	8	26	0	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	H	16	0	15	0	19	0	35	0	33	0	26	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	29	0	...	...	...
12	Dinapore	...	...	...	I	12	14	12	0	17	8	11	8	11	8	22	8	20	0	19	3	20	0	22	0	24	0	28	0	...	...	...
13	Rajshahye	...	...	...	J	13	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	8	18	12	16	11	18	0	21	6	...	...	...	...	...
14	Itanpore	...	...	...		15	0	15	0	22	8	...	...	...	...	12	6	12	6	12	12	22	8	21	8	27	10	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	...	...	...	K	12	0	12	0	20	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	12	0	20	0	21	0	25	8	30	0	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna	...	...	...		15	0	15	0	22	8	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	8	12	0	16	8	16	0	22	8	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling.*	...	...	...	L	10	6	11	0	13	3	...	...	...	...	11	7	11	0	16	0	13	8	13	5	25	0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca	...	...	...	M	12	4	11	7	16	0	32	0	26	14	40	0	14	4	11	7	16	0	17	10	16	0	23	0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	N	14	0	15	0	24	0	...	...	30	0	30	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	16	0	14	0	21	8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	12	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	P	10	0	10	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	21	0	16	0	16	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18½ seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 20 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 39 seers, and gram 14½ to 16½ seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 13½ seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 13½ seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 15½ seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 17½ to 22½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7½ seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 16 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Jhekar Gatcha) 16 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

THE CERE OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LEPPER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	18 0	17 12	21 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 3	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 12	15 8	19 8	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	30 0	30 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	18 0	16 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	16 0	10 0	18 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Howrah.
18 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	25 12	17 8	17 8	18 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	20 0	18 12	16 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	17 4	17 4	24 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea.
...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	20 0 to 22 13	20 0 to 22 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	14 6	14 6	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinapore.
...	13 8 to 18 12	18 0 to 26 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye.
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore.
...	12 0	13 8	20 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	Bogra.
...	12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Darjeeling.*
...	12 4	13 5	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Julpigoree.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Dacca.
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furzedpore.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh.

Eastern Districts.

- G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16½ seers, barley 30 to 33 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, and gram 19 to 24 seers.
- H In Boyrango the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 13 seers.
- I In Natore the prices are—Wheat 22½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 13½ seers, and gram 15½ seers.
- J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11½ to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22½ seers, and gram 18 seers.
- K At Serajunge the prices are—Wheat 8½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.
- L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 18½ seers, and gram 8 to 13½ seers.
- M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 29 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14½ to 16 seers.
- N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
- O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
- P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
21	Chittagong	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	R	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	11 6	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	17 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	26 0	32 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	S	18 0	18 8	22 8	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	T	14 8	15 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	23 0	...	...	...	...
		U	16 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
28	Darbhunga	V	16 8	16 8	19 8	23 0	25 4	35 8	10 0	11 0	14 12	13 0	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...
29	Mozafferpore	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	33 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chumparan	W	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	8 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	14 7	16 8	21 0	22 0	25 2	37 8	9 4	10 5	16 8	12 6	14 7	27 3	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagnipore	X	13 14	13 14	17 11	23 0	21 7	18 15	14 8	10 11	20 3	15 2	13 14	21 7	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	Y	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	Z	18 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack.*																		
38	Pooree	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	Z1	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	24 0	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	Z2	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	...	20 0	19 0	26 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z3	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 19 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18½ seers, barley 27 to 29 seers, common rice 12½ to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 22½ seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12½ seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

U In Modhobance the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Juddian-corn 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 20½ to 23 seers.

CALCUTTA.

The 25th December 1877.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	5 8	9 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.
...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakholly.
...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	9 5	9 5	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8	Hill Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	...	35 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	41 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	30 0	24 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	23 8	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
19 0	19 0	31 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	32 0	18 8 to 19 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	25 12	24 0	38 8	23 8	24 0	44 0	17 8	19 8	23 12	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Durbhunga.
...	22 8	21 4	42 8	17 0	17 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore.
18 8	20 0	37 0	20 8	20 0	36 0	18 0	18 8	37 0	18 0	18 4	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun.
...	38 0	21 0	20 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumpur.
...	22 0	25 2	42 0	18 9	18 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	21 7	23 0	36 12	21 7	21 7	26 12	165 3	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	14 0	14 0 to 18 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	32 0	32 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah.
...	37 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghs.
ORISSA.																		
...	Cuttack.*
...	15 12	17 1	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree.
...	10 8	10 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	9 4	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	27 0	42 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	36 0	36 0	55 0	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.*

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16½ seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 7½ to 13 seers, common rice 12½ to 14 seers, lesser millets 22 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22½ seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 27 seers, murwa 33 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37½ seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32½ seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 18 to 27½ seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices on the 12th instant were:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were:—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.

Z2 At Daltongunge the prices on the 12th instant were:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were:—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET-CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	2 3 0	1 12 0	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 6	3 1 0	...	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 6 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	1 3 0	1 6 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 3 0	2 1 0	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	2 7 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	3 3 2	...	2 7 6	2 6 7	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA, *

The 25th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 3 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 12 0	...	2 6 6	2 7 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 7 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	3 2 0	2 15 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 4 6	4 4 3	...	Naraingunge.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	3 8 0	...	...	0 6 6	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	Balasore.
...	3 0 0	2 2 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	Poores.
...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 9th to 15th Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.05	0.03	50.40	15th Dec.		
		Cutwa	0.10	Nil	62.79	ditto		
		Culna	Nil	ditto	53.12	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	0.20	ditto	47.41	ditto		
		Raneegunge	0.13	ditto	58.13	ditto		
		Jehanabad	Nil	ditto	79.34	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.10	0.02	54.63	ditto		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.18	0.12	57.15	ditto		
		Hetampore	0.16	0.10	57.74	ditto		
		Royapore	0.06	Nil	53.48	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	ditto	45.95	ditto		
		Tamlook	ditto	ditto	43.90	ditto		
		Ghattal	ditto	ditto	63.61	ditto		
		Contai...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0.08	ditto	75.52	ditto	
	Hooghly	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not recd.	Not recd.	64.99	1st Dec.		
		Hooghly	Nil	Nil	54.97	15th Dec.		
	Howrah	Serampore	0.01	ditto	55.85	ditto		
		Howrah	0.01	0.01	61.80	ditto		
	Maheshreka	Nil	Not recd.	61.65	8th Dec.			
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.10	Nil	74.64	15th Dec.		
		Calcutta	Nil	0.02	61.24	ditto		
		Alipore	{ Dispensary	ditto	0.05	64.80	ditto	
		{ Jail	ditto	Nil	63.53	ditto		
		Busseerhat	ditto	ditto	60.19	ditto		
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	56.23	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto		
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	72.67	ditto		
		Satkhira	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto		
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	57.43	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	54.93	ditto		
		Kishnaghur	ditto	0.07	69.76	ditto		
		Bongong	ditto	Nil	75.77	ditto		
		Nudder	Mekerpore	ditto	0.14	73.81	ditto	
			Chooadanga	ditto	Nil	74.15	ditto	
	Kooslitia		ditto	0.12	96.69	ditto		
	Ranaghat		ditto	Nil	61.24	ditto		
	Jessore		ditto	ditto	68.14	ditto		
	Jessore	Narail	ditto	0.05	71.88	ditto		
		Khoolna	ditto	Nil	73.62	ditto		
		Jhenida	ditto	ditto	74.25	ditto		
		Bagirhat	ditto	ditto	77.44	ditto		
		Magoorah	0.02	0.08	81.31	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0.10	0.10	63.15	ditto		
		Hampore Haut	0.06	0.10	60.60	ditto		
		Lallbagh	0.09	Nil	64.97	ditto		
		Jungypore	0.15	0.22	52.41	ditto		
		Azimungunge	0.05	Nil	63.46	ditto		
	Dinagore	Lallgolla	0.10	0.15	54.71	ditto		
		Kandee	0.14	Nil	62.41	ditto		
		Dinagore	Nil	ditto	68.71	ditto		
		Raigunge	ditto	0.04	58.65	ditto		
		Maldah	0.02	0.07	73.49	ditto		
	Rajshahye	Chanchal	Nil	Nil	54.11	ditto		
		Bauleah	0.12	0.13	77.83	ditto		
		Natore	0.21	Nil	80.71	ditto		
		Rungpore	Nil	0.02	90.96	ditto		
		Bhabanigunge	ditto	Nil	64.86	ditto		
	Rangpore	Kurigram	ditto	0.20	80.48	ditto		
		Bagdogra	ditto	0.13	24.21	ditto	Not recorded 3rd June to 3rd November.	
		Bogra	0.02	0.22	75.28	ditto		
		Sherpore	0.23	0.23	78.51	ditto		
		Nowkhilla	0.08	0.24	75.75	ditto		
	Bogra	Panchabibi	Nil	Nil	54.88	ditto		
		Halulya	ditto	ditto	64.61	ditto	Not recorded 9th to 15th September.	
		Pubna	0.05	0.06	98.41	ditto		
		Serajungunge	0.03	Nil	78.37	ditto		
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling...	{ Telegraph Office	ditto	0.60	96.59	ditto
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Hospital	ditto	0.60	105.64	ditto	
			Julpigoree	ditto	0.13	94.33	ditto	
		Bodah	ditto	0.32	97.28	ditto		
Buxa-Civil Surgeons' Office		ditto	Not recd.	185.38	8th Dec.			
Titalya		ditto	ditto	86.08	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	ditto	0.10	107.48	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 9th to 15th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DIS-TRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1877.		
		Dacca ... {	Telegraph Office...	0·02	0·02	85·26	8th Dec.	
			Hospital ...	0·03	Nil	87·99	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...		Nil	ditto	125·78	ditto	
			Manickgunge ...	0·12	0·09	80·37	ditto	
		Furreedpore ... {	Furreedpore ...	0·04	0·02	96·42	ditto	
			Goalundo ...	0·15	Nil	88·51	ditto	
			Madaripore ...	Nil	ditto	90·11	ditto	
		Backergunge ... {	Burrisal ...	ditto	ditto	88·01	ditto	
			Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	94·38	ditto	
			Patoakhally ...	ditto	ditto	101·31	ditto	
			Bhola ...	ditto	ditto	95·82	ditto ...	From 4th February 1877.
		Mymensingh ... {	Mymensingh ...	0·09	0·19	111·86	ditto	
			Jamulpore ...	Nil	0·50	89·34	ditto	
			Atia ...	ditto	Nil	88·65	ditto	
			Kishoregunge ...	0·02	0·03	95·13	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong {	Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	111·90	15th Dec.	
			Jail ...	ditto	ditto	124·98	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	145·52	ditto		
		Noakholly ... {	Noakholly ...	ditto	ditto	122·47	ditto	
			Fenny ...	ditto	ditto	128·67	ditto	
		Tipperah ... {	Comillah ...	ditto	ditto	103·70	ditto	
			Brahmunbariah ...	ditto	ditto	91·29	ditto	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill...	ditto	ditto	133·06	ditto	
			Sungoo ...	ditto	ditto	83·87	ditto	
			Hill Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	83·87	ditto	
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	PATNA.	Patna ... {	Patna ...	ditto	ditto	31·12	ditto	
			Behar ...	ditto	ditto	43·24	ditto	
			Barh ...	ditto	ditto	40·19	ditto	
			Dinapore ... {	Jail ...	ditto	Not recd.	21·42	8th Dec.
		Gya ... {	Cantonment...	ditto	Nil	23·18	15th Dec.	
			Gya ...	ditto	ditto	43·61	ditto	
			Nowadah ...	ditto	0·08	45·69	ditto ...	Not recorded 18th to 24th Septem-ber.
			Aurangabad ...	ditto	0·02	27·97	ditto	Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February.
		Shahabad ... {	Jehanabad ...	ditto	Not recd.	26·73	8th Dec.	
			Arrah ...	ditto	0·20	28·57	15th Dec.	
			Sasseram ...	ditto	0·11	26·80	ditto	
			Buxar ...	ditto	0·10	22·30	ditto	
		Mozufferpore ... {	Bhuboah ...	ditto	Nil	26·69	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th August.
			Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	27·38	ditto	
			Hajeeapore ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	40·35	27th Oct.	
			Seetamurhee ...	Nil	0·12	34·49	15th Dec.	
		Durbhunga ... {	Durbhunga ...	ditto	0·30	53·64	ditto	
			Mudhoobannee ...	ditto	0·10	48·59	ditto	
			Tajpore ...	ditto	Not recd.	32·14	8th Dec.	
		Sarun ... {	Chupra ...	ditto	Nil	26·69	15th Dec.	
			Sewan ...	ditto	0·07	31·45	ditto	
Chumparun ... {	Motiharee ...	ditto	Not recd.	27·31	8th Dec.			
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35·41	ditto			
	Segowlie ...	ditto	ditto	37·28	ditto			
Monghyr ... {	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	39·46	ditto			
	Begoosera ...	ditto	ditto	33·05	ditto			
	Jamooee ...	ditto	ditto	33·77	ditto			
Bhagulpore ... {	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	0·13	51·18	15th Dec.			
	Soopool ...	ditto	0·30	44·61	ditto			
	Muddehpooora ...	ditto	Nil	50·59	ditto			
	Banka ...	ditto	0·35	45·45	ditto			
	Sonbursa ...	ditto	Nil	40·40	ditto			
Purneah ... {	Purneah ...	ditto	0·18	55·51	ditto			
	Kissengunge ...	ditto	0·10	65·94	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	ditto	0·15	61·10	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Nya Doomka ...	0·11	0·10	63·34	ditto			
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	55·30	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	55·24	ditto			
	Godda ...	ditto	0·22	44·09	ditto			

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 9th to 15th December 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	38'40	15th Dec.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	41'13	ditto	
		Jajpore ...	ditto	ditto	53'55	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	50'68	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	37'45	ditto	
		False Point ...	ditto	ditto	80'20	ditto	
		Pooree ...	ditto	ditto	35'15	ditto	
		Khurdah ...	ditto	ditto	42'67	ditto	
		Balasore—Collector's Office ...	ditto	ditto	66'72	ditto	
		Bhadrack ...	0'17	ditto	55'98	ditto	
	Balasore	Jellasore ...	Nil	0'20	66'11	ditto	
		Sorah ...	ditto	Nil	54'83	ditto	
		Chandbally ...	ditto	ditto	54'34	ditto	
		Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore ...	0'16	Not read.	66'90	8th Dec.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	0'03	0'26	44'74	15th Dec.	
		... { Dispensary	0'02	0'24	46'39	ditto	
		Pachamba ...	Nil	0'30	45'37	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee ...	0'13	0'03	58'47	ditto	
		Palamow ...	Nil	0'50	49'63	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	0'21	0'04	67'76	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	0'16	Nil	61'53	ditto	
		Govindpore ...	0'06	0'20	47'38	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0'02	156'57	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	0'11	Not read	92'51	8th Dec.	
		Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	72'57	ditto	
		Jorhat ...	ditto	ditto	72'16	ditto	
		Deopanie ...	Not read.	ditto	82'41	ditto	
		Hattie Pootie ...	ditto	ditto	78'15	ditto	
		Mazengah ...	ditto	ditto	63'40	ditto	
		Nazira ...	ditto	ditto	67'40	ditto	
		Suntock ...	ditto	ditto	83'38	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	ditto	ditto	77'71	ditto	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	141'41	15th Dec.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar ...	ditto	2'06	5'20	ditto	
		Jaipur ...	0'18	0'18	10'01	ditto	
		Sambhar ...	0'10	Nil	9'39	ditto	

JOHN ELIOT,

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1877.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd Dec. 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ARTIFONE.	Dec. 16th	10	30.133	30.155	66.8	56.7	50	N W by N	5.3	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.976	29.998	74.0	58.1	32	N by W	9.0	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	30.141	30.163	66.0	57.2	57	N by W	3.3	.....	C	b
	16	16	30.003	30.025	70.9	57.0	37	N W	9.2	.....	C	o
	18th	10	30.119	30.141	66.2	57.2	54	N	6.0	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.969	29.991	75.8	60.2	37	N W	6.0	.....	CS	c
	19th	10	30.059	30.072	70.7	59.0	46	N W	2.0	.....	CS, CK	c
	16	16	29.939	29.961	77.7	62.8	39	N W	6.2	.....	CK	c
	20th	10	30.092	30.114	74.3	65.9	61	N W by N	3.3	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.961	29.983	80.0	64.8	41	W N W	8.3	.....	C, CS	c
	21st	10	30.104	30.126	68.0	61.1	65	N W	2.3	.....	C, CK	c
	16	16	29.975	29.997	74.2	59.0	38	N W by W	8.0	.....	C	c
	22nd	10	30.109	30.131	65.8	59.0	65	N by W	2.3	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.976	29.998	73.3	60.0	42	N W	4.8	.....	.....	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	Dec. 16th	10	30.130	30.136	69	60	56	N N W	6.0	.....	C	b, v
	16	16	29.795	29.981	74	60	40	N	12.3	.....	C	b, v
	17th	10	30.129	30.135	70	59	48	N	6.1	.....	C	b, m
	16	16	30.003	30.009	73	61	46	N	15.0	.....	PC	b, m
	18th	10	30.112	30.118	68	61	65	N	7.7	.....	C	b
	16	16	29.977	29.983	76	62	41	N	7.1	.....	PC	b, m
	19th	10	30.078	30.084	72	65	67	N W	6.0	.....	C	b, m
	16	16	29.932	29.938	81	66	42	N N W	5.4	.....	C, CK	b, m
	20th	10	30.091	30.097	74	68	72	N N W	3.2	.....	C	b, m
	16	16	29.960	29.966	82	71	56	W	6.8	.....	C	b, m
	21st	10	30.096	30.102	72	64	62	N	5.5	.....	C	b, m
	16	16	29.977	29.983	75	63	48	N	8.8	.....	C, CK	b, v
	22nd	10	30.111	30.117	69	63	70	N W	6.0	.....	C, CK	b, m
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 16th	10	29.982	30.077	71	64	66	N	3.0	.....	.....	b, m
	17th	10	29.987	30.082	68	63	74	N	3.3	.....	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29.985	30.082	60	60	100	N E	2.1	.....	K, FK	b, m
	19th	10	29.969	30.064	71	66	76	N	2.7	.....	C	b, m
	20th	10	29.970	30.064	76	69	69	N E	3.7	.....	.....	b, v
	21st	10	29.979	30.074	71	65	77	N N W	3.7	.....	.....	b, m
	22nd	10	30.002	30.097	70	60	53	calm	2.9	.....	C	b, m
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
ARYAB.	Dec. 16th	10	30.046	30.068	77	69	65	N	2.4	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	30.055	30.077	75	69	72	N	2.3	.....	.....	b
	18th	10	30.068	30.090	73	66	67	N E	1.2	.....	C	.....
	19th	10	30.041	30.063	71	64	66	N W	1.2	.....	C	.....
	20th	10	30.025	30.047	79	70	61	N W	1.5	.....	C	.....
	21st	10	30.063	30.085	75	67	64	N W	3.3	.....	.....	b
	22nd	10	30.083	30.105	76	70	73	N	2.8	.....	C	.....
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
CUTTACK.	Dec. 16th	10	30.067	30.150	75	59	33	N E	1.4	.....	C	c
	17th	10	30.048	30.131	75	64	52	N E	0.4	.....	C	c
	18th	10	30.052	30.136	74	62	47	E N E	0.8	.....	C	c
	19th	10	30.004	30.087	75	65	56	W N W	0.5	.....	C	c
	20th	10	30.026	30.109	81	68	48	N N E	1.2	.....	C	c
	21st	10	30.014	30.097	77	64	46	N E	1.1	.....	.....	b
	22nd	10	30.036	30.119	75	61	40	E N E	1.5	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
FAIR PONT.	Dec. 16th	10	30.113	30.128	75	63	48	N E	4.2	.....	C, CS	b
	17th	10	30.118	30.133	75	62	44	E N E	4.2	.....	C	c
	18th	10	30.121	30.137	73	62	51	E N E	4.2	.....	C	b
	19th	10	30.081	30.096	75	64	52	N N E	2.2	.....	.....	b
	20th	10	30.081	30.096	78	69	61	N E	2.1	.....	C	b
	21st	10	30.085	30.100	76	71	77	N N E	2.5	.....	C	c
	22nd	10	30.115	30.131	74	65	59	N E	4.8	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
VIZAGAPATAM.	Dec. 16th	10	30.057	30.089	80	71	62	E N E	2.8	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	30.059	30.091	80	68	44	N E by N	2.9	.....	.....	b
	18th	10	30.072	30.104	78	69	61	E N E	3.3	.....	.....	b
	19th	10	30.072	30.104	78	67	54	E S E	1.6	.....	.....	b
	20th	10	30.063	30.095	79	67	51	N W	1.5	.....	.....	b
	21st	10	30.059	30.091	80	69	55	S E by S	0.9	.....	.....	b
	22nd	10	30.059	30.091	80	73	70	E	1.1	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m
MADRAS.	Dec. 15th	16	30.056	30.079	82	76	75	N E by N	15	.....	.....	c
	16	16	29.947	29.970	83	74	63	N E by N	14	.....	.....	b, c
	16th	10	30.037	30.060	84	75	64	N E	15	.....	.....	c
	16	16	29.936	29.959	81	72	67	N E by N	15	.....	.....	c
	17th	10	30.054	30.077	83	75	67	E N E	16	.....	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.933	29.956	81	73	67	N E	16	.....	.....	cloudy
	18th	10	30.053	30.076	84	75	64	N E by N	14	.....	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.961	29.984	83	75	67	N E	11	.....	.....	cloudy
COLOMBO.	Dec. 16th	10	29.908	29.940	78	75	86	N	11.3	0.10	.....	o
	17th	10	29.886	29.927	80	77	87	S E	6.2	0.10	C	.....
	18th	10	29.963	30.004	82	77	79	N by W	2.9	0.20	C	.....
	19th	10	29.931	29.977	79	76	87	N by E	3.8	0.20	C	.....
	20th	10	29.926	29.967	81	76	78	N	8.6	.....	C	.....
	21st	10	29.943	29.984	82	75	71	N	1.1	.....	.....	b
	22nd	10	29.925	29.966	80	73	70	E by N	6.2	.....	.....	b
	16	16	29.974	29.980	74	63	51	N N W	8.2	.....	.....	b, m

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

J. ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1877.

of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of October 1877.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

[illegible]

Calcutta—October 1877.

	Mean barometric pressure	Mean temperature of 24 years	Mean humidity of 24 years
...	of 1877	... 29·833	... 81·6
Ditto	ditto	...	...
...	of 1877	... 29·921	... 79·1
Ditto	ditto	...	...
...	of 1877	... .089	... 2·4
Ditto	ditto	...	...
...	excess in 1877	...	...

2
CALCUTTA,

JOHN ELIOT,

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Sector ...	29.973	76.8	...	14	29	2	3	5	2	...	...	7	56 N 87° E	41.1	8.23
Goppara ...	946	78.1	2	1	18	11	...	2	...	3	...	25	38 S 79° E	44.9	3.63
Darjeeling ...	938	78.9	4	5	22	4	1	7	17	8	...	...	57 S 43° W	...	5.58
Purneah ...	815	78.4	...	3	15	4	2	10	21	7	...	...	8 N 88° E	38.5	2.58
Durbhunga ...	930	80.4	...	2	29	5	3	1	18	2	...	2	22 S 70° W	67.8	4.13
Patua ...	933	81.4	3	16	3	13	1	9	2	12	...	3	23 S 72° E	24.5	5.08
Gya ...	954	70.8	5	2	5	11	3	4	9	23	...	...	15 N 47° E	50.2	5.32
Hazareebagh ...	936	70.4	7	10	14	4	1	4	10	12	...	...	27 N 57° W	123.6	5.31
Berhampore ...	934	81.2	13	15	6	4	8	3	4	8	...	1	26 N 49° E	63.4	5.73
Burdwan ...	935	80.5	8	9	5	12	10	4	5	9	...	...	29 N 25° E	48.8	3.88
Jessore ...	933	82.2	5	1	2	11	6	2	1	3	1	30	9 S 84° E	38.6	3.85
Dacca ...	969	79.1	3	8	6	1	...	3	4	4	...	33	15 S 39° E	53.5	4.35
Silchar ...	945	80.2	2	7	9	5	6	7	10	5	...	10	16 N 22° E	32.2	2.10
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 S 14° W	62.8	4.25
Demagree ...	943	79.1	24	13	8	5	20	13	21	20	...	...	...	...	0.90
Alipore ...	922	82.1	14	18	10	9	23	24	9	16	...	1	22 N 58° W	74.5	3.89
Saugor Island ...	930	83.1	9	12	8	3	7	8	9	3	...	3	9 S 45° W	139.3	4.30
Cuttack ...	930	83.4	5	11	3	8	12	10	2	4	2	39	8 N 21° E	44.8	5.11
False Point ...	933	85.0	2	4	34	32	21	5	21	5	...	...	11 S 26° E	...	2.67
Vizagapatam ...	940	81.7	6	9	17	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	40 S 39° E	36.9	4.41
Madras ...	953	81.6	2	6	15	8	8	7	8	8	...	...	51 S 68° E	133.1	5.60
Akyab ...	943	80.1	4	5	8	1	2	9	25	9	...	...	15 S 43° E	61.4	5.16
Port Blair ...	954	80.1	...	3	2	11	...	27	14	5	...	...	42 N 79° W	...	6.60
Canowry ...	934	78.4	...	1	2	20	7	3	1	14	...	14	53 S 49° W	121.2	6.68
Goorkhee ...	919	80.2	4	10	6	1	2	4	3	6	...	26	21 S 17° E	50.4	2.10
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 N 21° E	34.1	3.40

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1877.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1877.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	16th	135.5	30.051	61.1	74.9	24.9	50.0	54.4	0.336	48.0	62	N W by N and N N W.	117	Nil	Partially cloudy in the morning, day and night clear f and w.
"	17th	128.1	.062	60.5	72.8	22.8	50.2	54.4	.345	48.8	65	N N W and N W by N.	112	"	Partially cloudy till evening night clear ☉ at 6-20 P.M., f and w.
"	18th	133.6	.035	62.7	76.5	24.1	52.4	56.2	.307	50.4	64	N W by N and N W.	101	"	Chiefly clear f & w.
"	19th	145.6	.001	65.6	78.9	25.5	53.4	58.9	.410	53.4	65	N W.	6	"	Partially cloudy till afternoon, evening and night clear f and w.
"	20th	137.1	.017	67.9	80.7	23.5	57.2	61.9	.475	57.5	70	N W & N by W.	93	"	Chiefly clear f & w.
"	21st	135.8	.034	64.8	77.7	23.3	54.4	58.0	.391	52.2	63	Till 3 P.M. W through N W, till midnight N W by N through N. W.	107	"	Partially cloudy ☉ at 8 P.M. f & w.
"	22nd	134.7	.031	61.1	74.4	22.5	51.9	56.2	.387	51.8	71	N W by N and N W.	66	"	Clear f and w.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.033

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 30.030

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 63.4

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 67.6

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 30.7

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.7

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 66%

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 71

The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd December ... Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 0.01

The total fall from 1st January to 22nd December ... 61.13

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 65.59

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 11h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew, f foggy, ☉ lunar corona.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 22nd December 1877.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for the Month of November 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 12TH DECEMBER 1877.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 24th November 1877.

The approximate figures for the period are as follow:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Nos.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	546,768	8,48,284	52,80,395	21,91,916	30,40,190
1876	493,826	8,06,732	48,95,183	19,82,719	27,89,451
Increase	52,942	41,552	3,85,202	2,09,187	2,50,739
Decrease					

In merchandise traffic the increase is also considerable, looking at the nature of the traffic doing in November 1876, when the pressure of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies had begun to be felt. The main changes are—

Increases.			
Coal.	Hides.	Piece-goods.	Tea.
Cotton twist.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Tobacco.
Fruits.	Lac.	Spelter.	
Decreases.			
Cotton.	Gunny.	Opium.	Salt.
Government stores.	Jaggree.	Foreign railway material.	Saltpetre.
			Sugar.

Grain cannot be ranked under either head and must be treated separately.

Increases.		Mds.	Rs.
Coal—Upward	...	2,08,196	1,19,291
Downward	...	24,728	4,376
Total	...	2,32,924	1,23,667

It will be seen that for upwards coal, the earning is more than double that of November 1876, the increase is almost entirely in the traffic from Kurrubali.

The increase in the down traffic is not large, but is still satisfactory.

Cotton twist	...	Mds. 5,360	Rs. 7,274
Piece-goods	...	59,103	63,200

There was a heavy decrease in September as compared with 1876, the state of exchange and of stocks up-country governs the despatches a good deal, and the fluctuations (over short periods) are often large.

Hides	...	Mds. 29,192	Rs. 29,912
-------	-----	-------------	------------

The demand for export keeps up, and fair prices are bringing down considerable quantities of hides from the North-Western Provinces.

Indigo	...	Mds. 7,674	Rs. 11,243
--------	-----	------------	------------

This is mainly from the North-Western Provinces, whence the season's supply is coming forward rather early this year.

Lac	...	Mds. 2,518	Rs. 3,668
-----	-----	------------	-----------

This is not a large increase, and is mainly in the raw material; prices in Europe are very low, and little trade in shell-lac or dye is going on.

Seeds	...	Mds. 2,21,145	Rs. 73,835
-------	-----	---------------	------------

This very large increase lies mainly with the traffic from two stations, Patna and Cawnpore, to Howrah.

Tobacco	...	Mds. 7,852	Rs. 3,207
---------	-----	------------	-----------

A good deal of tobacco has come in from the Purneah district by our Carragola ferry.

DECREASES.

Cotton	...	Mds. 29,814	Rs. 54,521
--------	-----	-------------	------------

The export trade is nil, only 300 bales of cotton were sent into Howrah during the month.

There is scarcely anything doing either in the local cotton trade; and I fear there is little to be expected this season, after the prolonged drought in the cotton-growing districts, owing to which I am told, on good authority, the crop is "already exhausted" and prices higher in Agra than in Calcutta.

Government stores—

Commissariat Beer	...	Mds. 12,737	Rs. 18,331
Ordnance stores	...	15,121	32,181

There was a good deal of camp equipage (which is classed as "ordnance stores") going up to Delhi last year for the Imperial Assemblage. There were also large despatches of ammunition from Calcutta to Loodiana and Cawnpore.

Gunny	...	Mds. 27,785	Rs. 30,674
-------	-----	-------------	------------

This will be explained by the position of the grain traffic referred to further on in this report.

Jaggree	...	Mds. 9,194	Rs. 1,309
---------	-----	------------	-----------

This decrease lies with the exports from Cawnpore, and is due to the failure of the cane crop.

Salt	...	Mds. 22,345	Rs. 926
------	-----	-------------	---------

This is a decrease of about 6 per cent. in weight, with scarcely any alteration in the amount earned.

There was a considerable increase in the weight received from the Rajpootana State Railway *via* Delhi, but this was more than covered by decrease in the traffic from and *via* Agra.

The weight sent up from Howrah was also 400 tons short of 1876, though with a slightly increased earning—

Saltpetre	...	Mds. 21,748	Rs. 6,659
-----------	-----	-------------	-----------

The increase in November 1876 over 1875 in this staple was maunds 27,303 Rs. 7,985, so that this month still compares favourably with 1875—

Sugar	...	Mds. 64,186	Rs. 24,507
-------	-----	-------------	------------

This decrease is attributable to failure of crop in Oudh and in Rohilkund, and the depletion of stocks owing to the very heavy export there has been this year.

The price has risen materially and this now checks export.

We have now to deal with the grain traffic which shows:—

	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Rice	.....	.....	9,150	13,793
Wheat	.....	.....	12,730	2,10,307
Barley	1,160	5,070	.....	.....
Other grains	14,560	1,85,414	.....	.....
Pulses	6,730	82,237	.....	.....
Total	21,450	2,79,721	21,880	2,24,100

or, on the whole, a decrease in weight carried of only 430 tons, while the earnings have increased by nearly Rs. 50,000.

Rice.—In November 1876 there was a very exceptional demand in Calcutta for export to Madras; 16,500 tons went into Howrah alone.

Rohilkund was then exporting rice (through Allyghur) to Rajpootana, whereas Rohilkund is now importing food-grain.

At the same time our stations between Mirzapore and Cawnpore were sending rice to Bombay and other western stations owing to the scarcity there. 2,600 tons were thus sent with a short lead over the main line.

The absence or diminution of these three exceptional forms of short lead traffic will account for an earning only 12½ per cent. less than last year, with a reduction of 40 per cent. in weight.

The rice traffic from the loop line is tending upwards just now; this involves the use of covered wagons, and so busy is our stock that we are quite unable to meet the demands on it.

There is no doubt that with a fuller wagon supply we could have carried much more rice last month than we did, although not as much as last year.

Wheat.—The decrease in this staple will be readily understood.

In November 1876 about 4,000 tons went to Bombay and 11,000 to Calcutta for shipment, and the provinces which sent the bulk of it have since narrowly escaped (if they have escaped) serious scarcity.

The prospects of the wheat crop of next season in the North-West, Oudh, and the Punjab are still doubtful.

If the "Christmas rains" fall in sufficient abundance so as to fill tanks and wells, the necessary irrigation being practicable, a good crop may be expected, but all depends on this.

Other Grains and Pulses have increased from 24,000 tons in 1876 to nearly 46,000 tons, and this in the face of the very heavy traffic in these staples to the famine districts in Bombay and Madras in November 1876, when over 15,000 tons passed Jubbulpore in that direction.

In the month under notice, there was almost a panic in the markets of the North-West; prices rose rapidly, and an enormous quantity of the cheaper grains and pulses was poured in from all quarters, from the Punjab, from Behar, from the Jubbulpore line and the Nerbudda Valley.

A steady flow of traffic still continues from the Punjab into Rohilkund (*via* Allyghur) and a still larger one into Cawnpore, and into Oudh through Cawnpore.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1877	182,391	434,288	616,679
1876	179,077	373,151	552,228
Increase	3,314	61,137	64,451
Decrease	.....	.....	.....

Earnings per train mile.

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877	4 10 5	5 0 9	4 14 11
1876	4 8 1	5 5 0	5 0 10
Increase	0 2 4	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	0 4 3	0 1 11

Jubbulpore Line Traffic.

The earnings of the Jubbulpore line are—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Nos.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	31,107	1,00,932	5,36,042	1,35,941	2,36,873
1876	27,406	97,285	9,85,071	2,41,000	3,38,286
Increase	3,701	3,647	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	4,49,029	1,05,059	1,01,412

The coaching traffic shows a slight increase; but the merchandise traffic of course compares unfavourably with the very exceptional corresponding period of 1876, when the "Famine" traffic was going on vigorously, as also the export of wheat from Bombay.

In November 1876 nearly 24,000 tons of edible grain alone passed Jubbulpore towards Bombay, and most of this travelled over the whole length of the Jubbulpore line.

This year little over 1,000 tons has gone in that direction.

There has been a good downwards traffic, however, in grain for Cawnpore and Agra, Oudh and Rohilkund.

J. C. BATCHELOR,
Traffic Manager.